"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair, warmer; light southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,427. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42½c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau has been compelled to decline the offer of the Premiership of France because of his failure to form a Cabinet after repeated efforts. The situation is made more difficult by this turn in the French Cabinet crisis. It is now believed that Germany will acquiesce in the plan to form a Board of Arbitration at The Hague; if not, it is believed the other powers represented will proceed to agree upon one of the proposals that have been submitted. The Samoan outlook was discussed in the Reichstag yesterday by Baron von Bülow. Reports from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, show that the Government is preparing for the emergency of war with Great Britain pending the negotiations which have recently made the situation acute. The Pope, at the Consistory yesterday, created many Cardinals and Bishops. It is denied from Ottawa that Canada sent a message to the Government at London that it must choose between the United States and Canada in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. Riots have occurred in the Leeward Islands.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The will of Augustin Daly was filed for probate yesterday. Many persons attended the funeral services for the manager, held in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Coroner and the District Attorney are investigating the death of Louis Zimmermann. Mrs. Zimmermann says she never saw her husband alive after he went to collect a bill from Alpheas J. Goddard.

The steamer Rideout, from Alaska, has arrived at San Francisco, bringing the news that three men, who had started from Dahl River for Jimtown, had been lost and their bodies discovered a way from the trail. One had evidently been partially eaten by the other two.

Page 2.

Revenue Agent Thompson says that members of the Consolidated Exchange dodge their war taxes.

Collector Treat declares that he expects no trouble in collecting war revenue due from surety companies.

At a meeting of the Actors' Church Alliance last evening, Bishop Potter made an address in praise of the profession.

The remarks made by Prof. Kenneson were not discussed yesterday at the meeting of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A verdict for $355,000 was obtained yesterday in the Supreme Court by the Industrial and General Trust, (Limited,) an English corporation, against J. Kennedy Tod and James S. Leitner, as the Reorganization Committee of the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad Company.

Page 3.

News has been received in this city of a wholesale massacre by Filipinos of the Spanish residents of the Island of Balabac.

A temporary injunction was granted in Camden, N. J., yesterday restraining the Federal Steel Company from paying any dividends on the common stock until the further order of the court.

Page 4.

The class in philantropic work conducted by the Charity Organization Society began its work yesterday.

The first battalion of the Seventh Regiment went into camp yesterday in Putnam County. They will be followed by the second battalion to-morrow.

Page 5.

The Lenox Tennis Club tournament opened yesterday.

The Larned brothers won the doubles tennis championship of New Jersey.

An ocean race will be a feature of the cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club's forty-second annual regatta took place yesterday.

More than 700 candidates passed the examination for admission to the Normal College.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, arrived in the city yesterday from Cuba.

A band of desperadoes bound and gagged the employes of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company of Philadelphia in its barns yesterday morning and blew open the safe, securing over $3,000 of the company's money and making their escape.

Page 6.

The Navy Department has made public a report from Capt. Chadwick, giving a statement from Lieut. Commander Hodgson concerning the details of the alleged dialogue with Rear Admiral Schley at Santiago during the engagement with Cervera's fleet.

Page 8.

As a punishment for being deliberately left at the post with Banastar in the Suburban, W. H. Clark has informed Jockey Maher that he can ride no more for his stable or for any other owner until the two years' contract he has with him expires. The races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday were won by Admiration, Holland, Neda, May Hempstead, Mauvilla, and Central Trust.

Page 14.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet's claim to $150,000 annual income has been sustained.

The scale on the Park Row side of the Post Office, which has long been a nuisance to pedestrians, will be removed shortly.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday resolutions were passed denouncing Chief of Police Devery for not stopping the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight.

Secretary McAneny of the National Civil Service Reform League said yesterday that the injury to the merit system was more serious than had been supposed.

Justice Fursman yesterday ordered the case of Rholand E. Molineux submitted to another Grand Jury. Col. Church, foreman of the May Grand Jury, filed an affidavit replying to Assistant District Attorney Osborne's attack.

The election of James N. Jarvie, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. Haven, and Joseph C. Hendrix as Directors of the National Bank of Commerce has revived the rumor that the institution is to come under the control of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and be consolidated with the National Union Bank.

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MEETING OF PHYSICIANS.

Eye and Ear Specialists in Convention in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 19.—The twelfth annual meeting of the National Ophthalmological, Otological, and Laryngological Society opened here at the Hotel Dennis to-day. Seventy-five eye and ear specialists were present. Dr. Elmer J. Bissel of Rochester opened the session with an address, and the Secretary, Dr. H. D. Schenck of New York, presented communications from Dr. C. Knox Shaw and Dr. William Wright, both of London, honorary members.

Prof. Henry C. Houghton of New York read a paper on "Aural Massage," which was discussed by Dr. William R. King of Washington. Dr. Houghton also presented and demonstrated treatments for producing massage, and led the discussion of a paper on "Massage of the Ear," prepared by Dr. Francis B. Kellogg of Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Norton of New York read a paper on "Cataract Extractions," which was discussed by Dr. Suffa of Boston, Dr. Stephenson of Lowell, Mass., Dr. Payne of Boston, and Dr. Beebe of Milwaukee.

In the afternoon papers were read by Dr. Charles Deady of New York, Dr. F. D. W. Bates of Hamilton, Ontario, Dr. Charles R. Thomas of Philadelphia, and Dr. F. Park Lewis of Buffalo, in the discussion of which Dr. Roy S. Copeland, Dr. Norton, and Dr. J. M. Buffum participated.

At the evening session papers were read by Dr. John B. Garrison of New York, Dr. Charles H. Helfrich of New York, Dr. Edward B. Heeker of Hartford, Dr. George M. Haywood of Rochester, and others.

A WIFE ALLEGES MURDER

Coroner and District Attorney Probe Zimmermann's Death.

STORY OF A SECRET BURIAL

The Woman Says She Never Saw Her Husband Alive After He Went to Collect Money from Goddard.

Louis Zimmermann, a mason fifty years old, who formerly lived at 1,002 Clinton Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, died under peculiar circumstances on Oct. 29 last, at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, and it is owing to the efforts of his wife to have the mystery surrounding his death solved that the Coroner and the District Attorney have at last decided to make an investigation.

Mrs. Zimmermann claims that her husband met his death through foul play, in spite of the record of the Coroner's office to show that he died as the result of a fall down stairs and the stand taken by the police that the death was accidental. She charges that her husband was assaulted by Alpheas J. Goddard of 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, to whose house he had gone to collect a bill, and this charge, coupled with the remarkable story the woman had to tell, finally moved Assistant District Attorney Unger, to whom she again told her story yesterday, to action.

Mrs. Zimmermann, who is aged and poor, makes the remarkable statement that her husband left his home to collect a bill on the date of his death. He did not return, and she says that it was not until Nov. 11 that she learned of his death. He had by that time been buried, and she claims that the man who owed him the money, and in whose house he met his death, had his body secretly removed, without notice to her, and had it interred at his expense. For this purpose he had called in an undertaker, who removed the body to his place of business before it was viewed by a Coroner, and before any permit was issued.

In this latter statement the woman is borne out by the records in Coroner Hart's office, which show that the body was found at 707 Columbus Avenue on Oct. 30, the day after death, and there viewed by Coroner's Physician Weston. The inquest was held on Nov. 11, and it was on this date that Mrs. Zimmermann says she first heard of her husband's death. Mrs. Zimmermann then began her efforts to have the cause of her husband's death inquired into. It was learned that she called at the apartments of the Goddards, where her husband died, and was unable to see either Mr. or Mrs. Goddard.

SAYS JANITOR PAID HER CARFARE.

On one occasion the janitor of the house gave the woman 25 cents to pay her carfare back to the Bronx, and she called there no more. She went to the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station, but got no satisfaction, and then she began a systematic assault on the offices of the Coroner and the District Attorney, always with the same story of alleged violence. Mrs. Zimmermann said that Mr. Goddard owed her husband a bill of about $45 for work he had done on some houses in the Bronx, and that he had made fruitless efforts to collect it. On the day of his death, she said, he announced his determination to get his wage if he had to wait all day for it. She cautioned him against getting into any row over the matter, and he went away. That was the last she saw of him.

Alpheus J. Goddard is put down in the Directory as manager, 156 Fifth Avenue, where are the offices of the Adamant Manufacturing Company of America. His house address is given as 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, which is an apartment house, on the corner of Manhattan Avenue. Mr. Goddard occupies the third flat on the east side of the house. A servant who came to the door last night told a reporter that Mr. and Mrs. Goddard had been out of town for a week, and she did not know when they would return. They were in Illinois, she said, but just where she refused to state, and she also refused to call any of the other occupants of the apartment who, it was thought, might be able to throw light on the matter. It was learned that the servant was in the employ of the Goddards when Zimmermann met his death in the house, but she refused to say anything about it

THE JANITOR'S STORY.

Finally the janitor, who was in charge of the house at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street at the time of Zimmermann's death, was found in charge of the house at 84 West One Hundred and Third Street. He is Henry Shaerges, a well-educated German, who was formerly in the German Navy, and whose father is a Captain in a German regiment. Shaerges saw Zimmermann die. Blackburn, saw none of the occurrences that led up to his death.

He left the employ of Mr. Goddard, who was at the time part owner of the house and several adjoining properties, about two months after the incidents here set forth. Shaerges says that, although he left his employment after a dispute with Mr. Goddard, yet he bears no ill-will, and there never was any dispute bewteen them. Shaerges's story as he told it last night is as follows:

"On Saturday evening, Oct. 29, between 5 and 6 o'clock, while I was in my apartment in the basement of the house, Mr. Goddard whistled through the speaking tube and called on me to come upstairs and assist him in putting a drunken man out of his apartments. I went up at once, and when I reached the bottom of the second flight, I saw a man stretched out there, one of his legs sprawling up the flight, and the other doubled under him. His head touched the floor, and in the half light in the hall I did not at first recognize who it was. Mr. Goddard was standing at the top of the flight, almost in front of his door, and as I appeared, he called out:

"'Henry, throw that man out.'

"I said I would take a look at him first, when Mr. Goddard became very much excited and insisted that I do as I was told. I, however, bent down and looked at the man, whom I then recognized as Zimmermann, and I saw that he had a deep gash in his head over one eye, and the flesh from the forehead fell down, closing the eye below it.

HE WAS UNCONSCIOUS.

"He was bleeding profusely and was unconscious, and I told Mr. Goddard that the man was injured, and that I would run for Dr. King, who lived in the ground-floor flat.

"Mr. Goddard forbade me to do anything of the kind, and again insisted on my carrying out his orders. I turned the man partly over, and as I did so he rolled his eyes, and I saw the ashy pallor that I knew presaged death creep over his face. I had seen men die before and knew the symptoms.

"'This man is dying,' I said to Mr. Goddard, 'and we had better call an ambulance or a doctor.'

"'He has only fainted,' replied Mr. Goddard. 'Go down stairs and get a bucket of water.'

"I got the water hurriedly, and when I came back the man had stiffened out in death. Mr. Goddard told me to throw the water over Mr. Zimmermann, but I told him that he was dead, and that such an act would be useless. Mr. Goddard, who all this time had been standing on the top of the flight, then came down stairs and ordered me to open the unoccupied flat directly beneath his apartments. After a protest on my part against touching the body until a Coroner or a policeman had arrived, I finally assisted him to half carry and half drag the body into the unoccupied flat. Just at that moment the door below opened and Dr. Ferdinand King, who lived in the house, came in.

"Mr. Goddard called him in, and when he entered the flat I was told to leave. All I heard was that Dr. King said the man was dead. I then said I would run for a policeman, but Mr. Goddard told me to wait. He was laboring under excitement, and finally went down in the basement, where there was a telephone, saying that he would summon an ambulance.

DISPOSAL OF THE BODY.

"He walked aimlessly around and then gave up the idea of calling an ambulance, finally telling me to report the matter to the station house. I also understand that word was at once sent to an undertaker, but who I do not know. At that time Mr. Goddard's only anxiety was to get rid of the body as quickly as possible.

"Mr. Goddard then ordered me thoroughly to wipe up the blood stains in the hall. The blood had soaked into the carpet for some distance around where the body had lain, so that it looked as if it had been dragged after it fell. It was then that Mr. Goddard told me that the man had fallen down stairs after leaving his flat, and that he was drunk when he called. I said that it would have been impossible for a man to get his head cut like that from falling on stairs that were carpeted with thick and heavy carpet, but Mr. Goddard told me to mind my own business and keep my mouth shut. If I did not, he said, he would put me in a jail. I paid no attention to that, on account of the man's excited condition.

"I thought that a Coroner would call during the night, and waited until closing time for him, but no one came. The next morning I said to Mr. Goddard that it would be well to send for a Coroner, so that the body could be taken away, when, to my surprise, Mr. Goddard informed me that the body had been removed during the night. I afterward learned that the body had been taken away at 1 o'clock on the following morning.

"I recalled that when I went up stairs to answer Mr. Goddard's first call I saw a boy at the front door trying to get in. I paid no attention to him at that time, but I afterward learned that he had come to the house with Zimmermann, and had run away when he first heard an altercation between the two men. This boy, I understand afterward, made a statement at the station house, but what it was I do not know.

"I had seen Zimmermann at the house several times before and he told me that Goddard owed him money for some mason work on houses in One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. He said the amount was $45 and that he was having a hard time to collect it. He showed me once a check for $5 made out to his order by Goddard on the Riverside Bank, and he told me that that was all he had been able to get out of his former employer on that day.

CLAIMS MR. GODDARD GREW ANGRY.

"I know nothing about Mr. Goddard except that he was always a man of violent temper, and he became greatly enraged when he heard that I had been talking about the case to persons in the neighborhood. He warned me to desist, although I had said nothing derogatory of him, and I answered that I told nothing but the truth and that there should be nothing to hide. It was this with other minor matters that led me to leave his employ and take my present position. As another evidence of the man's temper, I remember that several months before this occurrence it was charged that he had violently assaulted a man in his offices, on Fifth Avenue.

"The man had called to collect a bill, and the charge was that Goddard had locked him in and then punched him. However this may be, I do know that detectives were watching the house for him for three days, and that I used to take him through one of the adjoining houses on Manhattan Avenue and over the roof to my flat, whence he went to his flat. He was finally arrested, but what the outcome of the case was I do not know, although I read of it in the newspapers at that time."

"Some days after Zimmermann's death his wife went to the house and tried to see Mr. Goddard. I understand that a woman who was then living with the Goddards saw her, and, telling her that Mrs. Goddard was sick and Mr. Goddard out of town, gave her a dollar and sent her away. That is the story she told me, and she showed me the dollar. Several times after that she called. She cried all the time about her 'man,' who she said had been killed, and I told her only the circumstances as I knew them. Once after an unsuccessful attempt to see the Goddards she told my wife that she had no carfare back to the Bronx, and my wife gave her a quarter of a dollar. I did not see her again."

THE CORONER'S RECORD.

The following is the record of the case as shown in the Coroner's office. It will be seen that, although the record shows that death occurred at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, the body was viewed at 707 Columbus Avenue on the day following the death. The cause is given as fracture of the cervical vertebrae, but no mention is made of the wound in the head, although it was seen by the undertaker. No names of witnesses are given. The record follows:

"Inquest into the cause of the death of Louis Zimmermann, age 50 years. Place of birth, Germany. Body found at 707 Columbus Avenue on the 30th day of October, 1898. Examination of the body made by A. T. Weston, M. D., Coroner's Physician. Inquest held at the Coroner's Court before E. W. Hart, Coroner. Date of inquest, Nov. 11, 1898.

"Finding of the Coroned: That the said Louis Zimmermann came to his death on the 29th day of October, 1898, at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street by fracture of cervical vertebrae, caused by accidentally falling down flight of stairs from third to second floor, at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, Oct. 29, 1898."

THE UNDERTAKER'S STATEMENT.

Henry Topping conducts an undertaking shop at 707 Columbus Avenue. When he was seen last night at his house, Ninety-fifth Street and Central Park West, he said that he remembered the case perfectly, and that he had every legal right to do as he did. He said he had a Coroner's permit to remove the body, but he did not remember who issued it. He absolutely refused to make any further statement about the case.

A clerk in Topping's employ who was seen at the shop was more communicative. He said that on the night of Oct. 29 a policeman came to the shop and said there was a case on One Hundred and Third Street. He sent for his employer, who went to the flat at 11 o'clock that night, after first having been to the station house. The body, he said, arrived at the place at 1 o'clock in the morning.

A WOUND IN THE HEAD.

"I recall the case well," continued the undertaker's clerk, who refused to give his name. "There was a terrible wound in the head, so that you could almost lift the top of the skull off. Goddard came to the office and said we should do all that was necessary and that he would pay the bills. We put the body in a plain box and then buried it on Oct. 31 in the Lutheran Cemetery in Brooklyn. I also remember that we had a hard time to collect the $50 from Goddard, who afterward found out that the man was a Mason. We finally got the money along some time in January. Goddard said that he made some attempt to find the wife of the dead man, but had not succeeded."

The clerk could not recall on what authority the body had been removed from the house to the shop, but said he thought Topping had obtained an order from the station house. He said that when the Coroner viewed the body in the shop he said that the case looked suspicious, but that he could not give a verdict at that time.

In the Board of Health records of death the case appears as "Louis Zimmerman, fifty years old; residence 18 West One Hundred and Third Street." It was given out with the list on Nov. 1.

Dr. Ferdinand King, who looked at the body, moved some time ago from the One Hundred and Third Street house. He is President of the Rex Mineral Spring Company of 50 Maiden Lane. Where he is now practicing could not be ascertained.

At the West One Hundredth Street Station Sergt. Gallagher, who was on the desk, said he remembered the case, but knew nothing of the details which appeared on the blotter of that date. That blotter, he said, was now stored in a room in the station, and could not be got at last night. He refused to make any effort to get the record in the absence of Capt. Haughey. Capt. Titus was the precinct commander at the time of the occurrence. Gallagher said he was sure that the police had acted within their authority, but in the absence of the record he refused any further information.

ROBERT C. BILLINGS'S BEQUESTS.

Massachusetts Man Leaves About $900,000 to Various Institutions.

BOSTON, June 19.—The will of Robert C. Billings, on file in the Suffolk Probate Court, gives about $900,000 in public bequests, including $100,000 each to Harvard College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (with $50,000 additional to found the Billings Student Fund,) and the Museum of Fine Arts; $50,000 each to the Massachusetts General Hospital, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Children's Hospital, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary; $25,000 each to Perkins's Institute for the Blind, the American Unitarian Association, the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, Home for Aged Men, the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; $10,000 to the Tuskegee Normal School, $5,000 to Atlanta University, and $10,000 each to sixteen public and charitable institutions in and around Boston. Numerous generous sums of $2,500 or over are given to other worthy bodies. There are several private bequests.

PANIC ON CONEY ISLAND CAR.

Fuse Blows Out and One Woman Is Probably Fatally Injured in the Stampede that Follows.

A panic, resulting from the blowing out of a fuse, occurred among the passengers of a car on the Rogers Avenue line of the Nassau Electric Railroad, Brooklyn, late last night. Three women were injured, one of them fatally, it is thought.

Car No. 412, crowded with passengers, was on its way up from Coney Island, when the fuse blew out at Rogers Avenue and Erasmus Street. There was a loud report, and the electricity played all about the car in vivid flashes.

The passengers were thrown into a panic instantly. Men hurled women from the car and trampled them in their efforts to get out, while other women leaped from the car in fright and fell into the street.

Mrs. Virginia Royce of 2,026 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, received a probable fracture of the skull; Mrs. Lily Leonard of 2,041 Bergen Street was injured about the head and had both ankles sprained, and Mrs. Mildred Blume of 612 Bergen Street was bruised about the head and body and had one of her ankles sprained. All three were removed to the Kings County Hospital. Mrs. Royce is believed to be fatally hurt.

MILES ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Says that the Situation Is Becoming Very Serious for Our Army.

"The situation in the Philippines is very serious," said Gen. Nelson A. Miles to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"I know nothing concerning the story that the War Department is suppressing the news from Manila. But everybody knows that things are very serious here. The question of issuing a call for volunteers has not, I believe, been decided. I do not care to discuss the Philippine matter. I am here on private business."

Gen. Miles again expressed his conviction that the automobile will largely displace horses in army operations in the near future.

Gen. Miles will leave New York to-day, but expects to return shortly, when he will go on a yachting cruise, which, among other features, will include the witnessing of the race between the Columbia and the Shamrock for the America's Cup.

AN EASTERN BEAR HUNT.

Four Men Successfully Battle with a Huge East Indian Animal in the Streets of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Two six-foot policemen and two equally stalwart civilians engaged in a life and death struggle with a huge East Indian bear on Market Street at noon to-day. The policemen were Reserves Oliver C. Blackburn and Wesley M. Powell, and the two civilians, William and E. C. Vahle of 319 Market Street, owners of the bear.

Over a year ago the bear was sent to the Vahles by their father, a wild animal dealer of Wehrstidt-Halberstadt, Germany. The beast was captured in the Island of Borneo, and there came with it a story to the effect that before it was sent to Germany it killed a score of natives. The bear was not in the possession of Mr. Vahle a week before it crushed one of its keepers to death and horribly mangled two others. Mr. Vahle determined to get rid of the bear, and shipped it to his sons, who keep a bird and wild animal store at the Market Street address.

On the voyage over the bear fractured a sailor's skull. It was chained to a ring in the floor of a strong room in the rear of the Market Street house only after a desperate struggle. For several days past the bear has been unusually savage, and its keepers were at a loss to account for its bad temper. While both Vahles were busy in the store this morning, the bear broke the chain that held it to the floor. The animal then climbed to a window and scrambled down the side of the building to an alley that leads to Market Street. Uttering a growl, the animal bounded down the alley and out into the street. Twelve o'clock had just been sounded when the bear made its exit from the alley, and Market Street in the vicinity of Third was crowded with men, women, boys, and girls.

The bear rushed into the midst of a crowd of women and girls, and their piercing screams attracted Reserve Blackburn, who was at his post, who rushed to their rescue. Blackburn, seeing the stupid burglars and other bad men time and time again, thought that he would simply grapple with the bear and after a few tugs throw the animal to the street. They no sooner clinched than the bear began to hug Blackburn with a grip of iron.

The breath was fast leaving Blackburn's body when Reserve Powell, who is stationed at the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, ran to the assistance of his brother policeman. Powell struck the bear a tremendous blow upon the head with his club, but the animal paid no attention to the whack, except to hug Blackburn all the tighter. Powell stepped up to the bear by the hind legs and with a mighty jerk threw the beast to the pavement. Blackburn went down, too, and for several minutes the bear and the two policeman rolled over and over in the street.

Hearing the commotion outside, the Vahle brothers looked out through their front window, and at once realized that their bear had escaped. Both men, who are powerfully built, hastened to the policemen's aid, and then began a battle that would make the heart of an old frontiersman leap with joy. The fight might have been decided in favor of the beast but for the timely aid of an old man, who afterward said that he had aided in the capture of cinnamon and other bears in the wilds of the Far East. The old man rushed from the crowd, and, seizing the piece of chain that dangled from the animal's neck, wrapped it around the animal's front legs just as he had disengaged himself from the officers so as to strike them with his paws. One of the bear's blows hurled William Vahle a distance of fifteen feet, landing him against the curb with crushing force. With the chains around his front legs, the bear was partly helpless, and seizing it by its hind legs the four men dragged the animal to its former home.

DANCING IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Methodist Ministers Oppose It, but Their Efforts Fail.

CHICAGO, June 19.—At the meeting of Methodist ministers to-day, attention was called to the fact that dancing was to be indulged in at some of the closing exercises of the public schools. This caused a lively discussion, the upshot of which was that the meeting resolved to support a petition asking that dancing be prohibited in all public schools.

The presiding Elders were instructed to draw up a petition and resolutions. These officers, Dr. C. E. Mandville, Dr. H. G. Jackson, and Dr. J. M. Caldwell, met to consider the recommendation. After a long and expansive discussion, they decided that dancing in moderation was not without its merit, and that it should not be discountenanced by civic authorities. They one and all agreed that they could not conscientiously perform the service requested of them, nor could they allow the ministers of their district to take such action as would to their minds not only be a useless annoyance to city officials, but would also set a harmful example of the insistence of petty convictions in a manner so autocratic as to be out of all harmony with a democratic government.

FIRE AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Blaze in the Big Hotel Causes Temporary Excitement.

DAMAGE ONLY A SLIGHT ONE

Engine and Dynamo Rooms and Bakeshop Injured—Joseph Leiter Rescues an Invalid Woman.

The guests of the Brighton Beach Hotel were startled yesterday evening by a fire which broke out in the engine room of the building and put all Brighton Beach for a short while in a turmoil. It was all under control in half an hour, and the damage did not amount to more than $1,000 or $1,200, but there was considerable excitement while the fire lasted.

The flames were due, it is believed, to a back draught. They were first noticed about 9:30 o'clock in the ceiling of the engine room by W. A. Poole, the engineer. The engine room is in the extreme northerly extension of the hotel, which is a large frame structure, facing the beach. Next to the engine room comes the dynamo room, and next to that the bakeshop, which is separated by a brick fire wall from the main part of the hotel. These three rooms are all in one structure, a story and a half in height.

Poole ran out of the engine room when he saw the flames and spread the alarm. Police Captain Gallagher of the Sheepshead Bay Station happened to be passing the hotel, and learning that it was burning in the rear, entered a telephone booth and sent in an alarm at once. Before long Engine Company No. 45, from Coney Island, and Engine Company No. 46, from Sheepshead Bay, had responded.

The guests were a good deal excited by the news of the fire, but there was nothing approaching a panic. There was a vaudeville performance going on in the Brighton Beach Music Hall at the time, only a few feet to the west of the main part of the hotel, and it continued uninterruptedly. Meanwhile, before the arrival of the firemen, the firedrill, to which the hotel employes are accustomed, was put into execution, and a bucket brigade was brought to bear upon the burning structures in the rear. The flames, however, speedily burst through the roof of the engine room, and then passed on to the dynamo room and the bakeshop.

When the firemen reached the scene they dragged their hose to the Brighton Beach Race Track, which is but a short distance away, and each engine made use of one of the hydrants. Of these, one is over by the paddock, and the other near the grandstand. Two good streams of water were turned upon the blaze in short order, and a half hour later it was well under control.

The firemen's work was watched not only by the guests, some 200 strong, and prominent among them Joseph Leiter, the young Chicago millionaire who made himself famous by wheat speculations, but also by hundreds of people from Coney Island and the vicinity who were attracted by the thought that the Brighton Beach Hotel might be destroyed.

A number of policemen from Coney Island arrived on the scene under Acting Inspector Campbell, and before long they had three arrests to make in addition to the work of preserving order. In the general excitement the guests had left their rooms. Capt. Gallagher and Maxwell, the hotel detective, had, in fact, gone upstairs to one of the rooms and taken down the children of one family, whose parents were nervous. One man, a former waiter, who had been discharged yesterday afternoon, took occasion to try to steal some clothes and was caught in the act by the hotel detectives. Another man, E. Westnacht, who had been the hotel chef until yesterday, when he was discharged, was arrested as a suspicious person.

A. H. Battersby, Superintendent of the Brighton Beach race track, was arrested on a charge of assaulting Policeman Peter Campbell of the Fourth Avenue Station, Brooklyn. Campbell was one of the reserves brought over for duty at the fire. He was placed near one of the hotel doors, and refused Mrs. Battersby, who claimed to be a guest at the hotel, permission to pass through the lines.

Mrs. Battersby told her husband, who accused the officer of insulting her by asking her where she could get a drink. Then Battersby struck the policeman with a lantern. Police Inspector Campbell ordered his namesake to make the arrest. Battersby was taken to the Sheepshead Bay Station and bailed for examination in the Coney Island Police Court this morning.

Mr. Leiter distinguished himself by carrying out an invalid woman who had a room on the second floor. Her name was not learned, and Mr. Leiter, if he knew it, would not tell it.

The water which put out the fire did some damage to the electric dynamo which supplies the hotel's interior lighting, and just as the fears of the guests began to be thoroughly allayed, all electric lights in the hotel suddenly went out. For the rest of the evening candles set in saucers furnished the illumination by which guests groped their way about inside the hotel.

The building is owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and a requisition was made last night on that concern for 500 trolley car headlights for use in the hotel. They had not arrived at 12:30 A. M. this morning, but it was said then that the dynamo was not materially damaged and would be running again in three hours. The Brighton Beach Music Hall lights and those supplying the outside of the long hotel veranda are supplied by the Edison circuit and so were not affected by the fire.

The lessees of the Brighton Beach Hotel are C. C. Wellman and Assemblyman P. J. Roche. Mr. Wellman said that his damage would be covered by a use and occupancy insurance policy, and that of the owners, he thought, was certainly covered by insurance.

How the fire wall separating the main building from the bakeshop not stood where it did the result might have easily been the destruction of the whole structure. As it was the engine room was gutted. Fortunately at the time of the fire there was practically no breeze blowing.

P. J. Dwyer, Washington Sullignman, Palmer Cox, Judge J. W. Campbell of Ohio, Joseph Leiter, and John Sargent are among the guests at the hotel.

The Brighton Beach Hotel was built in the Spring of 1878 by a number of Brooklyn capitalists, who were interested in the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad. It was opened as the Hotel Brighton in July of that year with Levy the cornet player as the star attraction. It was built about 600 feet back from the water. Within ten years the sea washed away all of this beach in front of the hotel, and in April, 1888, the building was moved inland 595 feet by means of temporary railroad tracks and locomotive power.

The hotel at that time was 460 feet long, 210 feet deep, and three and four stories high. It was moved without displacing or breaking a single article in any of the rooms.

After experiencing some financial vicissitudes the Hotel Brighton management was reorganized. In the Summers of 1894 and 1895 Seidl's society gave very successful Wagner festivals there. The property was considerably damaged by a storm in October, 1894. In recent years the bulkhead built to protect the beach has had to be repeatedly strengthened.

THE JEW-HATER IN FRANCE.

Rabbi Gottheil Says Dreyfus Case Shows that a Hundred Years of Loyalty Are No Protection.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—At a mass meeting to-night, held under the direction of the Zionist Conference, Rabbi Gustav Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El, New York, spoke of the Dreyfus trial and condemnation. He delivered a bitter arraignment against the injustice done Dreyfus, saying, in part:

"The Dreyfus drama is drawing to a close, and I hope to God that ere it closes the title will not have to be changed to tragedy. There was ample material in the transaction to make it a tragedy, when considered in the light of those horrible days in Devil's Island. The world has wondered how it was possible for Dreyfus to endure such cruelty. It has also wondered how he could be found guilty. The effect of the conspiracy will by no means cease to be felt in France for years to come."

"The triumph of his vindication is a glorious message to the Jewish people all over the world, and we should give gratitude and praise to the Admighty Power in heaven for his approaching liberation.

"The effect of the triumph in the Zionistic movement stands out in clear and unmistakable characters. The lesson that it teaches is that the position of the Jews in France is as uncertain as it is in most countries where our brethren dwell. One hundred years of loyal devotion to civic France, to their country, was not enough to save them from the violent attacks of the press and the insults of the populace."

"Think of it. Suppose the present anti-Jewish rage subsides and a spirit of calmness prevails, what is there in that to argue or prove that it will not break out again. The ecclesiastical powers never accept defeat as final; whatever may occur, it will be only temporary. The real spirit of malice and persecution will never change, and they will never be friendly to the Jewish people.

"Where or in what way have we improved our conditions, what has served to raise the hopes of the Jew? For the last twenty-five years we have been advancing backward, and if this is true of a country where a century ago the emancipation of the Jew was proclaimed, what right have we to suppose that we will advance in countries where no such proclamations were ever issued, and where no such conditions ever existed?

"Whatever has been the attitude of the Christian world, the Jew has not failed in his duty to the brotherhood of humanity. The Jews are not only ready to receive, but are ready to grant, the rights of citizenship. Wherever there has existed a land of Judea this truth is exemplified. Though subjected to persecution and dispersion, the time that has elapsed between the days of our own nationality and the present age is proof that we have not lived in vain.

"The Jewish people have been, and are censured for an alleged expenditure of money to assure protection to all their fellow-beings who come in contact with the law. They have censured us for what they call the Jewish combination or trust. Even if it were so, and every one knows that it is not, what wrong would there be in it. Other people seek their own suitable means of protection, and why should not the Jews have the same privilege? We are further accused of using our wealth for the protection of the guilty, for the defense of the law breaker. They despise what they call the 'Jewish money power.'

"The lesson that I would have you learn is that the Jews are a body separate, held together by separate influences. No race has been more patriotic than the French Jews. Many won distinction on the battlefield and won high rank, but in the face of all that it was the Jew who was pounced upon for treason. The fact that he was a Jew was the strongest accusation against him.

"We have been mocked, and called a homeless race. They said we were found everywhere, but lived nowhere. This has been shown to us in the Dreyfus drama. What we have suffered in the last five years, if but in sympathy with our brother in his vile prison life and his distressed family, will bear a fruit for which we have not paid too dearly."

DREYFUS AT ST. VINCENT.

Reported Mme. Dreyfus Will Not Be Allowed to See Him on His Arrival.

PARIS, June 20.—The French second-class schooner Sfax, which is bringing Capt. Dreyfus to France, anchored off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Her commander cabled "All well on board."

After coaling the cruiser proceeded for the Azores, where another short stop will be made. It is said that M. Dupuy has refused the request of Madame Dreyfus to see her husband on his arrival.

DREYFUS'S COFFIN WAS READY.

It Had Been Kept in Waiting for the Prisoner to Die.

LONDON, June 20.—Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Paris correspondent of The Daily News, says: "A curious message has been received from the Isle of Devils—'Dreyfus has gone. What shall we do with the coffin and embalming drugs?'

"This coffin was specially made about the time of the Zola trial, and was sent out by the Meline Government, because it was feared that, if Dreyfus died, it would be necessary to bring the remains to France for identification, to allay the suspicion of the anti-Semites that he had been allowed to escape like Marshal Bazaine.

HORROR OF THE KLONDIKE.

Reported Eastern Men, After Wandering from the Trail, Were Driven to Cannibalism by Starvation.

CIRCLE CITY, Alaska, May 29. (via San Francisco, June 19.)—A story of possible cannibalism and death on the Yukon trail has just reached here. Three men who left Dahl River on Dec. 5 for Jimtown were not heard of again, and they were supposed to have been lost. Nothing was heard of them here till the steamer Rideout, which arrived to-day, brought a terrible tale of suffering and horror.

The men were Michael Daly, Victor Edair, and M. Provost. They were from Providence, R. I.; Woonsocket, R. I., and Brockton, Mass., respectively. Their bodies were discovered seventeen miles from the mouth of Old Man's Creek, they in all probability having lost the trail and become bewildered. They left Dahl River with only three weeks' food, which was amply sufficient for the 150 miles to Jimtown, but they were soon reduced to starvation.

Daly's partially eaten body was found on the stove in the tent just as it was left when death overtook the others. Some scraps of moose hide and moccasin, of which they were endeavoring to make a stew, were also found. Daly's body was identified by means of the clothes. The other two men were found dead five miles away from the tent. The fact that the tent flaps were shut down would seem to preclude the possibility of Daly's body having been eaten by animals. The other men were doubtless driven to the awful extremity of cannibalism by hunger. Four hundred dollars were found on the bodies.

The seven boats which wintered at Dahl River are all safe. They are the St. Michael, Reindeer, Monarch, Evans, Mary Graff, Luem, and Rideout.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 19.—Victor Edair, mentioned as dead in a dispatch from Circle City, Alaska, may have been Victor Allaire, Jr., of this city, son of a prominent builder, who left Woonsocket for the Klondike, May 10, 1898, and was last heard

make an accurate estimate of the value of his brother's estate. The life insurance would not aggregate more than $50,000, and the bulk of the property left by the manager was in plays, valuable leases, business contracts, and stage properties and scenery. Mr. Daly's rare collection of books and prints has a variable value. Expert collectors say that it probably could not be duplicated for less than $100,000, but it would not be likely to bring more than one-half that amount on a forced sale.

The executors will meet within the next few days to consider plans for the future of the two Daly theatres. Ex-Justice Daly said that he had no idea as to what those plans would be.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S FUNERAL.

Many Present at the Services in St. Patrick's Cathedral—Sermon by Father Lavelle.

As the body of Augustin Daly was borne into St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning the St. Augustine bell, which was Mr. Daly's contribution to the cathedral chimes, was tolled. This same bell was tolled twice again during the obsequies—once at the elevation of the Host and finally while the body was being carried out of the cathedral. Throughout the celebration of the requiem mass an assemblage of nearly 3,000 persons remained in the edifice.

Persons holding cards of admission began to assemble at the north and south transept doors—in Fifty-first and Fiftieth Streets—soon after 8 o'clock, although the hour for the beginning of the service was fixed at 9:30 o'clock. The doors were not opened until 9 o'clock, and by that time at least 2,000 persons were assembled in the streets surrounding the cathedral. From the Daly residence, at 14 West Fiftieth Street, to the cathedral the thoroughfare was thronged with people, and a large proportion of them stood with uncovered heads as the coffin, followed by the mourners, passed from the house to the church.

ARRIVAL OF THE COFFIN.

The body of the dead manager reached the church a little before 9:30 o'clock. It was met at the main entrance in Fifth Avenue by the honorary pall bearers: Joseph Jefferson, President of the Players; Theodore Moss, the manager of Wallack's Theatre; ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, John A. Sullivan, President of the Catholic Club; John B. Schoeffel, Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theatre; George Clarke, member of Daly's company from its organization; William Winter, St. Clair McKelway, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, John D. Crimmins, Richard M. Henry, Joseph Howard, Jr., Dr. Oliver L. Jones, Thomas H. Kelly, George B. Robinson, and Nelson Goodwin Green. While the great organ pealed forth Beethoven's Funeral March, these bearers escorted the body to the catafalque at the head of the main aisle and seated themselves in the front pews on the right.

The mourning party which followed the flower-covered coffin into the church comprised Mrs. Augustin Daly, her mother, Mrs. John A. Duff; her sister, Mrs. James E. Hayes, and her brothers, the Rev. Rufus Duff and James C. Duff; ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, his wife, and three children; Mrs. G. H. Gilbert of Daly's Theatre Company, and a few of the old servants of Augustin Daly. The elder Mrs. Daly, mother of the dead manager, was too feeble to attend.

The Daly family pew, No. 9, was vacant, and draped at the end in purple and black. A bunch of white lilies and ferns placed on the top of the pew door bore the card of Stephen H. Olin, Mr. Daly's counsel. The St. Augustin altar, presented to the cathedral by Mr. Daly, was also draped in purple and black.

About a dozen elaborate floral pieces were arranged in front of the chancel. Directly at the head of the coffin stood a lyre, six feet in height, of sweet peas, orchids, and lilies. This was sent by Daly's Musical Company. A broken laurel wreath, with white lilies, sweet peas, and lilies of the valley, was the tribute of Daly's Dramatic Company. The employes of Daly's Theatre sent a bunch of palms and lilies, and from Daly's Drury Lane Theatre there was a massive wreath of oak leaves and lilies, tied with a purple ribbon. An immense wreath of red and white roses on a tall standard was sent by the Actors' Fund, and the Lambs Club sent a handsome wreath of Gallic leaves. Another notable piece was a large wreath of white roses and orchids, bearing the card of Richard Dorney.

CELEBRATION OF THE MASS.

Immediately after the body had been placed on the catafalque the celebration of the solemn requiem mass began. Archbishop Corrigan appeared in the chancel, robed in cappa magna, and attended by more than a score of priests and the full chancel choir of boys. The mass was Cherubini's requiem. Many of the women present were affected to tears during its progress. The celebrant was the Rev. Thomas F. McSloy, S. J.; the deacon was the Rev. William J. B. Daly; the sub-deacon the Rev. Henry T. Newy; masters of ceremonies, the Revs. J. N. Connolly and T. F. Myhan, and deacons of honor, the Rev. Walter Elliott and the Rev. John J. Hughes of the Paulist Fathers. Other distinguished priests in the chancel were the Rev. Father Deshon, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers; the Rev. P. Daly of St. Mary's Church in Poughkeepsie, often Mr. Daly's confessor; the Rev. Matthew Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, the Rev. T. F. Murphy of Dobbs Ferry, the Rev. Father Michael C. O'Farrell of the Church of the Holy Innocents, and the Rev. Fathers Higgins and Harnett of the Dominican Order.

The music, which was under the direction of W. F. Pecher, the cathedral organist, with a largely augmented choir and an orchestra, included Sullivan's "Lost Chord." At the proper time during the mass Archbishop Corrigan laid aside his heavy purple robe and, in cope and mitre, left his throne and administered the solemn rite of absolution.

FATHER LAVELLE'S TRIBUTE.

The sermon by the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, a lifelong friend of the dead manager, was listened to with deep attention. He said, in part: "Augustin Daly was a great man. He was great as an artist and great in his heroic devotion to that art; great as a Christian and great as a man. Throughout his busy career he rarely ever missed attending early morning mass. Mr. Daly came to New York without friends, without fortune, and without inheritance of any kind save a great determination to do right and an indomitable perseverance, which he inherited from his noble mother, who still survives him, and to whom we all tender our deepest sympathy in this hour of affliction.

"Mr. Daly began life here as a clerk, but the divine afflatus within him would not down. He began writing plays, and with the audacity of genius he aimed at the top. His first efforts were not always successful, but he persevered until he became one of the best play writers of his time. But the work of his life was as a manager of theatres. In that work he acquired a fame which extends throughout the world and will pass down to posterity. His paramount idea was to present plays perfect in art and in execution, and to train the people to a love of the beautiful and the true.

"Mr. Daly was remarkable for his tenderness and care for the unfortunate ones. He was one of the most charitable of men in the sense of taking care of the destitute young and the poor of all ages.

"Augustin Daly never revenged an injury. Naturally, in the strong and constant competitions of life, he was frequently misunderstood and unappreciated. He was not insensible to either the one or the other, but his delight, whenever he felt resentment, was to write out what he would like to say, read it over, laugh, and destroy the manuscript.

"On one occasion an editor of a dramatic paper who had criticised Mr. Daly severely—to an extent which some persons considered persecution—became financially embarrassed. Some enemy who held a judgment against him went to Mr. Daly and offered to sell him the judgment at a low figure. The prosecution of this judgment would have ruined the dramatic editor. Mr. Daly bought the judgment and sent it to his bitter assailant with his compliments.

"Take him all in all, Augustin Daly was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He uplifted the workers of the stage and also those who were its patrons. Revolution never goes backward, and what has been accomplished will remain forever. Mr. Daly's name will doubtless go down in the annals of dramatic art for many a generation, if not for all time."

INTERMENT IN CALVARY.

Immediately after the services the body was taken to the Daly vault at Calvary Cemetery. But few carriages accompanied the hearse, and these were occupied by the officiating clergy, Mr. Daly's mother, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Gilbert, Richard Dorney, ex-Justice Daly, Mr. Duff, the Daly servants, and a few others. At the vault, however, a large crowd was in waiting, although but few of these appeared to have come from the city.

Palms and flowers covered the front of the vault, and inside were palms and potted plants. The service here was brief, lasting not more than ten minutes. It consisted of the committal service read by Father Duff, assisted by Father Lavelle, Father McCluskey of St. Francis Xavier's, and Father Daly of Poughkeepsie. After the funeral party had left the casket was placed in a niche, which will be sealed up.

Although the Summer vacation season has taken a large proportion of the well-known society people and theatrical people out of town, many notable persons attended the service in the cathedral. These included William H. Crane, Francis Wilson, Edward Harrigan, De Wolf Hopper, "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. Barney Williams, Rose Eytinge, John Kendrick Bangs, Arthur Rehan, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Adrian Iselin, Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Jeannette Gilder, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue and daughters, Dr. Appleton Morgan, Edward Gilmore, Peter F. Meyer, John F. Carroll, James S. Coleman, T. Henry French, Mrs. N. T. Reynal, J. Rhinelander Dillon, ex-Surrogate Arnold, William J. Gilmore, Augustus Thomas, Clay M. Greene, Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Miss Bijou Fernandez, Jacques Kruger, Miss Dorothy Morton, Antonio Pastor, Frank Murtha, Mrs. James Lewis, Henry Harper, A. B. de Frece, Samuel C. Austin, Horace McVicker, Harry Mann, and Samuel Carpenter.

The members of the Daly Dramatic Company present were Marcia Van Dresser, Charles Richman, Carona Ricardo, May Cargill, Wilfred Clarke, Mabel Roebuck, Beatrice Morgan, Robert Greppo, White Whittlesey, Paula Edwardes, James Young, Sidney Herbert, Louise Draper, Virginia Navarro, William Hazeltine, De Witt Jennings, Walter Howard, Anne Caverly, Lucy Spinney, and William Owen. The musical company was represented by Cyril Scott, James T. Powers, Virginia Earl, Herbert Gresham, Harold Vizard, Henry Stanley, Catherine Lewis, Carolyn Gordon, Eric Scott, Lionel Hogarth, Robert Kelly, and Belle Harper.

There were between fifty and sixty members of the Musical Protective Union in attendance, each wearing a mourning badge. This delegation was headed by Ernst Neyer, President, and John Mitthauer, Secretary.

BUTTERFIELD STILL MISSING.

Coney Island Police Believe the Bank Clerk Has Decamped, but His Relatives Scout This Theory.

Samuel C. Butterfield of 202 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a clerk in the Twelfth Ward Bank, whose clothing was found in a room of Balmer's bathhouse at Coney Island on Sunday, is still missing. The police at first concluded that the man had been accidentally drowned while bathing in the surf. Yesterday, however, they learned that which caused them to change their opinion of the case. Capt. Kenny of the Coney Island police last night expressed the belief that Butterfield had not been drowned, but had left the clothing in the bathhouse with the purpose of causing a belief that he had met his death in the surf. Detectives Shea and Meyers, who have been working on the case, support Capt. Kenny in this theory.

Statements made yesterday by two attendants at the bathhouse form the basis of this belief. James Dougherty, who is in charge of a section of the bathing pavilion, told the police that a man who answered to the description of Butterfield came to a room in his section on Sunday afternoon. He was dressed in a blue serge suit, Dougherty said, and carried a box, such as is used by tailors to deliver clothing in, under his arm. The man, Dougherty said, told him he did not care to go in bathing just then, but would leave the box in the room. He left the box and went away, returning a short time later. Dougherty did not see him leave the room the second time.

Eugene Maguire, an attendant in charge of the room in which Butterfield's clothing was found, told Dougherty later that a man who said he was from the latter's section of the pavilion, came to Room 199, the one occupied by Butterfield, and said that he wanted to get a handkerchief for Butterfield from the latter's pocket. Butterfield, the man said, according to Maguire, had struck his nose while in bathing and caused it to bleed. Maguire said that he allowed the man to get the handkerchief, and the man then went away. According to Maguire, this man was of the same build and general appearance as Butterfield, as the latter has been described, with the exception that he was dressed in a gray suit and wore blue goggles over his eyes.

The police believe from this that Butterfield hired two rooms at the bathhouse, and that he had an extra suit of clothes with him in a box. They are of the opinion that he changed the blue suit for the gray one in the first room and then took the blue clothes to the second room, where he left them.

Butterfield's family do not share in this opinion of the case. Mrs. Butterfield believes that her husband has been drowned. James Butterfield, a brother of the missing man, said yesterday that his brother was an athlete and an expert swimmer, and that he had frequently gone outside the life lines at Coney Island. He scouted the idea of there being any mystery connected with the case and said that his brother and his wife had never had any trouble, as far as he knew. In regard to the money found in the clothes which were identified as belonging to the missing man, Mr. Butterfield said that it was believed that his brother had about $100 in his pocket when he went away Sunday. He could offer no explanation for the disappearance of the difference between $17.25 and $100.

President Hopper of the Twelfth Ward Bank said last evening that Butterfield had been an exemplary clerk and had been in the employ of the bank for five years.

The clothing found in the bathing pavilion was identified last night by James Butterfield as that of his brother.

TAX ON SURETY COMPANIES.

Collector Treat Declares that the Trouble Is Exaggerated.

It was reported yesterday that the surety companies throughout the United States had been dodging the war tak on bonds and undertakings to such an extent that the Government had lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Collector Treat and Revenue Agent Thompson, when seen in regard to the matter, admitted that the surety companies doing business in this city had been under investigation for some time, but said the report had been exaggerated as to amount and importance.

"We have been quietly pursuing our investigation during the past two months," said Collector Treat. "We have searched the records and ascertained the date, name, and amount on each surety bond, and have made a report on the matter to Washington.

"It seems there has been a difference of opinion between myself and the surety companies as to continuous bonds. The companies held that their bonds ran for an indefinite time, but I said there was a time mentioned for expiration on every paper, and that if a renewal receipt were given which rehabilitated the covenants of the bond the stamp tax of 50 cents must be paid again.

"The matter is now in the hands of the Commissioner at Washington, and if he should render a decision against the companies, I anticipate no difficulty in collecting all that is due the Government. Copies of the bonds of the different companies were sent with my report, and I expect a ruling in the matter within a few days."

BROKERS DODGE THEIR TAXES.

Agent Thompson Says Consolidated Members Must Pay.

The internal revenue officials are having much trouble with members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, 50 per cent. of whom, it is alleged, are paying no war tax on sales of stock. Revenue Agent Thompson has been in communication with every member of the Exchange, and after business hours they seek his office, where they are informed of the provisions of the law, and are directed to comply with them. So far, Mr. Thompson says, every man who has seen him has promised in future to see that the Government gets all that is due.

"These men on the Consolidated Exchange," said Mr. Thompson, "buy and sell among themselves without giving a memorandum of sale with every transaction, to which should be affixed the stamps—$2 worth for every hundred shares. They have also been dealing in grain, and dodging the war tax, but I intend to have the practice stopped."

S. V. White Has Not Paid His Tax.

Having received a certified check from Russell Sage for the full amount due the Government, as provided by the stamp tax law, for dealing in stock privileges, the revenue officials are now after S. V. White. Revenue Agent Thompson of Collector Treat's office said yesterday that Mr. White had neglected to pay the war tax required on his transactions, but expected within a few days to receive a settlement. "I never give up a thing once I have taken hold of it," said Mr. Thompson, "and I think I will have little difficulty in making 'Deacon' White see the matter in the same light as Mr. Sage has done."

COLUMBIA MAKING READY

Trial Spin Delayed Because of Failure of Blocks.

SHEAVES GAVE WAY IN TEST

Riggers and Carpenters Hurrying the Work Along—Mr. Iselin at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 19.—Up to a late hour to-night there was still much doubt as to the date on which the cup defender Columbia would take her first trial spin. Everything was arranged for a trial on Wednesday, but matters have been disarranged by the failure of the blocks to stand the hydraulic pressure to which they were subjected. These blocks were made at Warren by a Providence block maker of more than National repute, and doubtless he will promptly come forward to explain why they failed to stand the test. The sheaves, it is understood, are made of aluminium, and it is reported that the sheaves section of the blocks gave way under the test strain.

It is also stated that much of the aluminium that was taken out of Defender was melted up for use in the blocks. In this connection there may be talk in some quarters that a mistake was made in using the old metal. There is of course no real occasion for rushing the work yet. It may be that the yacht will be ready to sail on Wednesday, as originally scheduled.

This morning the topmast of the Columbia was sent aloft by the riggers, and it was not long afterward before the topmast rigging was connected below and set up. The topmast went up in less than half an hour.

The simplicity with which the Columbia is arranged is remarkable. The fittings about the masthead, as seen this morning, at once attract attention from the fact that everything not substantially needed in the way of adjusting the spars is eliminated. It is far different in this respect from the Defender. The spreaders are simply formed, and are not nearly as heavy as the old cup champion's. Only the ropes and stays that are actually necessary are in place.

There is no doubt that a deal more weight is saved in the top hamper of the Columbia than in the Defender. The topmast, with the attached rigging, caused the yacht to go down by the head to within less than three inches of the water line. She is also somewhat raised at the stern. The position is just the opposite from that in which she first appeared when launched. When the boom gaff, mainsail, and running rigging are put on, however, she will again go down by the stern. The riggers have been working on the jib and flying jib stays. These were spliced at 6 o'clock this evening and are ready for setting up. The wooden strut forward of the mainsail was also adjusted this afternoon.

The copper water tanks were put on board to-day. They are square, and of good size. One was partly fitted aft this afternoon, and the other is still lying on deck. They look as if they had seen previous service, and it would not be surprising if they were the famous tanks of which Dunraven complained, and which he supposed were of sufficient size to sink the Defender to any required depth.

Mr. Iselin has been here all day. He divided his time between the yacht and the boat shops. He is still hoping for a sail on Columbia on Wednesday. A party under the leadership of Woodbury Kane came up from Newport on a launch this afternoon and spent much time in Mr. Iselin's company.

While the rigging of the boat is being hurried along, a large gang of carpenters is at work fitting up the interior of the yacht. A number of carpenters and cabinet makers have been brought down from Providence to assist in this work.

Defender Has a Trial Sail.

NEWPORT, June 19.—The Defender went outside for a trial sail in a good southwest breeze to-day.

MAY IMPEACH ATLANTA'S MAYOR

Council Committee Will Investigate Minister's Charges.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19.—The City Council at its meeting this evening appointed a committee of five to investigate the charges made by the Rev. Dr. Broughton in his sermon last night against Mayor Woodward of Atlanta, which ended in a call by the minister for the Executive's impeachment. Dr. Broughton was present at the Council meeting, but was not heard.

Mayor Woodward was ill to-day, and did not leave his house.

BANK CASHIER CAPTURED.

Accused of Defrauding a New Hampshire National Bank.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 19.—Harry Hough, who lately absconded from Dover, N. H., after having robbed the Cocheco National Bank of Dover, of which he was the assistant cashier, and the Cocheco Savings Bank, of which he was the Treasurer, was brought here to-day, having been arrested in Boston.

He was at once taken before United States Commissioner Kelley, where he was arraigned, charged with the embezzlement of $10,000 from the Cocheco National Bank on June 3, 1899. The prisoner, who was accompanied by John Kivel of Dover, as counsel, entered a formal plea of "Not guilty," and was ordered to furnish $10,000 bail for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury. In default he was remanded to Portsmouth Jail. Hough will remain in the custody of the United States Marshal, and claims that he will be able to furnish bail to-morrow.

H. P. HAIGHT SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Mary L. Haight, who lives in Newburg, has brought suit for absolute divorce from her husband, Henry Jansen Haight, of 185 Fifth Avenue. Both are deaf-mutes. The evidence will be taken in sign language.

Mrs. Haight states in her complaint that her husband deserted her some time ago, leaving her without means of support. She sues for a separate maintenance. The case will be tried before Judge Hirschberg in Newburg.

The defendant is said to be wealthy, and, besides his residence in Fifth Avenue, has a Summer home in Goshen, N. Y. He is an inventor and an electrician, and is said to have spent $80,000 for a mausoleum of Italian marble and granite, which was erected in the Goshen Cemetery.

The father of the defendant, David H. Haight, from whom he inherited his fortune, was deaf and dumb, as were his sisters and brothers. Mrs. Haight is said to be an extremely handsome woman. Her daughters, Mrs. Charles Hunt and Miss Eleanor Haight, are with her at present.

Telephone Company Increases Stock.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—The Wisconsin Telephone Company to-day resolved to increase its capital stock from $1,200,000 to $3,000,000. Charles A. Glidden, Wesley Gove James, W. C. Pickering, Harry A. Whiting, John C. Burke, David S. Greenough, and James H. Mills, all Eastern stockholders of the company, and Henry C. Payne and F. G. Bigelow of Milwaukee, were present. The money is to be used in the betterment of the system.

Insurance Ruling in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—Superintendent J. R. B. Van Cleave of the State Insurance Department to-day decided in the case of foreign insurance companies desiring to comply with the Illinois law that hereafter every policy of insurance issued on property in Illinois shall bear the name of an Illinois agent of the company assuming risk, whether it be original insurance or reinsurance.

The Man Who Laughs with a hearty ring usually has a clear brain and sparkling eyes. He's a healthy man as well as a successful man, because good digestion and pure blood gives him strong nerves, and a clear brain. There's no success possible without health. To obtain good health, use

It's good for everybody—it always cures. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore Md.

SENATOR STEWART HERE.

The Nevada Statesman Predicts Bryan's Nomination.

A picturesque figure about the Waldorf-Astoria is United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada. Attired in a suit of buff linen, and wearing a wide-brimmed sombrero, the Western statesman, with his long, snow-white hair and flowing beard, attracts much attention.

"I am just here for a few days' rest," he said to a TIMES reporter last night. "It is too warm for politics. There are several Presidential booms, as I understand, but it is hard to tell what they will amount to. The convention is too far ahead.

"In my opinion William Jennings Bryan will be the nominee of the Democratic Party because he has the large mass of the rank and file at his back."

SHEEHAN'S TAMMANY FIGHT.

Enrollment of Voters by Opposing Factions Goes on with Vigor.

There was a great deal of activity in the Tammany fight in the Ninth Assembly District last night. At both the Sheehan and Goodwin headquarters crowds collected and the work of enrolling voters for the primary went on busily. It is estimated that about 1,000 names have been enrolled since the fight began.

At the Pequod Club, the Sheehan headquarters, the fact that the election blanks for the coming primary had been sent to Mr. Sheehan was considered a decisive victory for him. Councilman Goodwin claimed that he also had a set of blanks and that it would rest with the Police Board to decide who should have the nomination of election clerks for the district.

George W. Plunkitt, Chairman of the Elections Committee of Tammany Hall, who has charge of the distribution of the blanks, said it was the committee's policy to ignore all district fights and to recognize the existing district leaders, leaving it to the primary to decide who shall continue to control.

There will be a meeting of the General Committee of the district at the Pequod Club to-night.

MAGEE'S CANDIDATE DEFEATED.

Porter Will Not Be Appointed to Pennsylvania's Supreme Court.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 19.—As the result of a conference between Senator Quay and a few political friends, neither Judge Porter of Allegheny nor Judge Archbold of Lackawanna will be named for appointment to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Another man not as yet determined upon will be chosen for the place.

Senator Quay met Senator Penrose, ex-State Representative F. L. Fleitz, Insurance Commissioner Durham, Attorney General J. P. Elkins, State Assessor John Wesley Durham, and Assistant State Chairman T. L. Eyre yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel, when this was decided upon.

It was also decided that no part of the State programme will be arranged as yet, so that no independent will have a chance in the convention.

This decision was reached after a thorough discussion by the parties present, and only after the Senator's followers, who are in the majority, declared openly they would not go back to their people if the independents were in any way recognized.

The climax came when the followers of Senator Quay said they would never agree to any ticket that had in its composition the name of Judge Porter of Allegheny for Justice of the Supreme Court. This would be a mark of conciliation toward State Senator Magee, and to this Quay's lieutenants declared they would never assent. Quay is said to have reminded them of his pledge to Magee, but his argument was in vain.

Judge Archbald was Insurance Commissioner Durham's candidate, and it was believed he would surely get the nomination since Judge P. P. Smith failed to get the Democratic nomination for the same place. News of the turning down of Judge Archbald caused considerable talk that it was a scheme to placate Senator Magee for dropping Judge Porter.

Gov. Roosevelt Sees Mr. Platt.

Gov. Roosevelt was in the city for a few hours yesterday morning on his way from his home at Oyster Bay, where he has been with his family for a week, to Ithaca, where he goes to attend the Cornell commencement. While here he made a brief call on Senator Platt. From Ithaca Col. Roosevelt will go to Las Vegas, New Mexico, to be present at the reunion of his Rough Riders.

Dingley's Successor Elected.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 19.—The Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, Republican, of this city, has been elected to Congress to succeed the late Nelson Dingley, defeating John Scott of Bath by an overwhelming majority. Scott polled a smaller vote than when he stood against Mr. Dingley in the 1898 elections.

LAW STUDENTS IN ILLINOIS.

Court Decides the Legislature Cannot Regulate Admittance to the Bar.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that the law allowing certain students to be admitted to the bar after two years of study is unconstitutional. Two of the Justices—Phillips and Boggs—dissent. The sum of the decision is that the Legislature has not the right to control admissions to the bar. Attorneys, the opinion says, are officers of the court, and the court has the exclusive right to fix the rules under which they should be permitted to practice.

In November, 1897 the Supreme Court made a rule providing that law students must study three years before seeking admission to the bar. A number of students who had entered upon their studies previous to the adoption of this rule asked that they be admitted under the rule in force at the time they began their studies, and the Legislature was asked to pass a law authorizing them to take the examination when they had completed a two years' course of study.

A law was passed in accordance with the request of the students, and under this act a number of the students, headed by William A. Angel, applied to the court for leave to take the examination. It is on the petition of these students that the validity of the law enacted by the Legislature for their relief is passed upon.

Hotel Netherland Management.

Henry T. Roesser engaged yesterday with H. B. Whittaker, proprietor of the Hotel Netherland, to continue as manager of that hotel. This disposes of the rumors to the effect that Mr. Roesser was about to retire from the Netherland to manage a hotel in Cleveland.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:30 A. M.—17 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:40 P. M.—171 Essex Street; Simon Goldberg; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—78 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Frank Reinhardt; damage slight.

2:55 P. M.—161 Allen Street; Louis Savaner; damage slight.

4:35 P. M.—1,788 Third Avenue; Henry Schroeder; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—117 Greene Street; C. W. Barber; damage $75.

8:30 P. M.—162 West Fourth Street; George Binnes; damage slight.

9:40 P. M.—775 Second Avenue; George Kiezy; damage $300.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 19.—The Summer resort hotel at Quaker Springs, Saratoga County, was destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock to-night. The loss is estimated at $5,000, partly insured.

AGAINST THE BISCUIT TRUST.

John Y. Huber of Philadelphia, Manufacturer, Proposes to Start an Independent Cracker Factory Here.

John Y. Huber, the owner and President of the Keebler-Weyl Baking Company, and also of the United States Biscuit Company, both Philadelphia concerns, operating under separate charters, announced yesterday that he would soon have a plant in operation in this city. Mr. Huber is one of the few big manufacturers in his line in the country operating independently of the National Biscuit Company. It was said yesterday that the new plant will be located in the downtown district, not far from the North River. Negotiations for the lease or purchase of an available property are already under way, and the factory is expected to be in operation within the next two months. It will start with about ten ovens.

One year ago the Keebler-Weyl Company established a branch in New York, now at 103 and 105 Murray Street, and since then Mr. Huber says that his establishments have been run night and day to supply the trade. It became an absolute necessity, he declared yesterday, to start a New York factory in order to keep up with the business.

The invasion of the New York field, it is said, was the direct result of the formation of the Cracker Trust in February, 1898. Philadelphia was the only city in the United States to develop a strong opposition to the combine. Of the nine baking concerns in that city, the United States Biscuit Company and the Keebler-Weyl Baking Company are known as the largest. The keenest sort of opposition has been developed there between the outside concerns and the trust, with the result that cakes, and biscuits are sold there at less than the cost of production, or from 3 to 6 cents less than the same goods are being sold for in New York. The trust, its opponents claim, is losing money in Philadelphia, and some of the latter have made special efforts to sell in outside fields, invading the trust's territory in many directions as an act of retaliation.

One of the interesting features of Mr. Huber's venture in this city is his plan to make his baking establishment co-operative. It is his idea to have the men in his employ share in the profits, beleving that by this method he gets better results, leaving out largely the matter of sentiment.

The Biscuit Trust was formed with three principal concerns, the New York Biscuit Company, United States Baking Company, and the American Biscuit Company, capitalized at $55,000,000, and controlling 145 different bakeries. It was said last night that the trust is still making efforts to gain control of the Philadelphia bakeries, and will continue its cut in prices in order to make the outsde concerns sell out. When asked what the independent companies intended to do, Mr. Huber replied:

"There is no movement on the part of the nine Philadelphia companies to sell out that I know anything about. They seem to be able to hold their own. The trust compelled me to come into this field, and I am here to stay. Our increase in trade has simply compelled us to operate a factory here. That's all there is to it."

ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE.

Bishop Potter Makes an Address in Praise of the Profession.

About 350 actors and actresses met in the Berkeley Lyceum in West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, last night for the purpose of forming the Actors' Church Alliance. This organization is prompted by the Church Association in the Interests of Labor, and has for its primary object assistance of all actors and actresses.

The meeting was presided over by Bishop Potter. He introduced the Rev. Dr. Sill. After the music Bishop Potter made a preliminary address. He pointed out the necessity of the union of the stage and the pulpit. He said that the object of the organization grew out of an injustice which threatened a great profession and at the same time menaced the community. He referred to the opening of the theatres on Sunday.

Bishop Potter said:

"I fear that I am an inappropriate presiding officer at this kind of a meeting, for I have never been in a theatre in my life. I do not mean to say that it is because of any prejudice that I have had against the theatre or theatrical people. I am acquainted with many members of the profession, and I know they have many of those qualities and characteristics which go to lift up and ennoble mankind."

There was amusement when Bishop Potter stated that he used to throw kisses to Charlotte Cushman from his back veranda. The verandas were 300 feet apart. Bishop Potter pointed out that both the stage and the pulpit worked harmoniously together for the education of mankind. In speaking of the existence of improper plays, he said: "The great peril of our time arises from the commercial greed of those interested in bringing out productions. It is no fault of the actor or actress."

When Bishop Potter left the platform the Rev. Father Ducey made an eloquent plea for the Actors' Church Alliance. In speaking of the morale of the stage, he said: "If all the churches acted together we would have the kingdom of God on earth. Actors and actresses are no better and no worse than other people. If the actors and actresses conducted themselves in the same way as some people high in society have done they would be jeered at and sneered at."

Pacific Cable Commissioners.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 19.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, and Sir Sanford Fleming were appointed Commissioners to attend the conference in London, England, in connection with the Pacific cable. This conference, at which the other colonies concerned will be represented, was arranged for by Mr. Chamberlain.

Wm Vogel & Son
Keen Price Cutting!
With no thought of past prices—with a complete forgetfulness of profits—with but the sole thought of a quick and clean sale—we have marked down
$15, $16, $18, $20, and $25 Summer Suits to $11.75.
These are broken lots—the flotsam and jetsam from the last few weeks' big business. All sizes are here. There are serges, worsteds, cheviots, and fancy cassimeres in stripes, checks, pin checks, plaids, etc. All are new, made by us this season—splendid sellers at old prices, but lightning sellers at
$11.75
Too much cannot be said in favor of this opportunity. To the men wanting a fine vacation suit—to anyone wishing a stylish Summer suit, the chance is here and now.
Broadway and Houston St.

VERDICT FOR $355,000.

Returned Against J. Kennedy Tod and James S. Leitner in Favor of an English Corporation.

The largest verdict returned in the Supreme Court for some time was handed in yesterday, when the eight jurors who heard the testimony in the suit brought by the Industrial and General Trust, (Limited,) an English corporation, returned a verdict for $355,000 in the action brought by the corporation against J. Kennedy Tod and James S. Leitner as the Reorganization Committee of the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad Company. By consent of both the plaintiff and defendants the case was tried by eight jurors before Justice Smyth.

The railroad company went into the hands of a receiver in 1893, and the defendants were constituted a Reorganization Committee, representing the bondholders. It was, however, agreed that the Reorganization Committee should, before ratification, submit its plan to the bondholders, and that any bondholder not agreeing therewith should have the right to receive the value of the securities owned by him.

The plaintiff corporation deposited $575,000 worth of bonds, and afterward refused to indorse the scheme of the Reorganization Committee. Suit was then brought to recover this sum, with interest, the total amounting to $700,000.

No War on Servo-Turkish Frontier.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Turkish Legation to-day authorized a denial of the published report from Belgrade, under date of June 18, to the effect that "the Servian post at Propachtitza has been plundered and burned, and several strategic positions are occupied by the Turkish troops and Albanians." It was explained at the legation that the fact in the case is that Servians on the Servo-Turkish frontier fired at a little Turkish fort, killing two soldiers and a peasant. The Turkish troops contented themselves, without moving from the place, with returning the fire. This incident on the frontier, it is said at the legation, certainly was prearranged, in order to produce the impression on the Peace Conference sitting at present at The Hague, that the Albanian element is causing disturbances on the frontier.

NO ACTION AGAINST KENNESON.

Justices Did Not Discuss the Professor's Remarks.

The remarks made by Prof. T. D. Kenneson to the graduating class of the Law School of New York University on June 8, in which he cast reflections on the judiciary, were not discussed at the conference yesterday of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It was said at the rooms of the court in the Constable Building that the matter had not come up before the Judges, even in an informal way, and that nothing could be done in the case except in open court, on motion of a member of the bar or of the bench.

Although several of the Justices of the Supreme Court have expressed themselves as favoring official notice of Prof. Kenneson's remarks, there are others, it is said, who feel that despite the disrespectful language used, he is not amenable to punishment for contempt, or for conduct unbecoming an officer of the court, as lawyers are considered, because the language was not used in court, but at a public gathering. Another reason given for failure to take action is that some of the Justices believe the dignity of the courts would not be upheld by resenting attacks made on them in this way.

Praises Prof. Kenneson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is certain that at the present moment Prof. Kenneson needs no defense at my hands or at the hands of any other for the thought or language of his speech before the graduating class of the New York University Law School, yet because, (as you yourself confess,) before you looked into the matter, you did not know even whether he was a practicing lawyer or not, and because some of your readers may be led into forming an ex parte or prejudiced opinion, I ask for a few lines of space in your valuable paper.

As a member of the class before which Prof. Kenneson spoke, it has been my privilege to attend regularly his lectures and recitations. As the days of the term became weeks, the opinion of the class, formed early, ripened into conviction—we were listening to a man of extraordinary analytic and logical power who possessed the rare faculty of conveying his conclusions with that perspicuity which is the mark of the great teacher as well as of the great lawyer. I am certain that this was and is the unanimous opinion of the members of the class.

If this be so—and 150 men are vouching for its truth—then it is only reasonable to suppose that when the time comes the words of such a man will be found to have a firm foundation of fact and his premises to have been considered so carefully that his conclusions vindicate themselves.

RALPH WOOD KENYON.

New York, June 19, 1899.

Bankruptcy Discharges at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Charles Kinsman, formerly a jeweler, who scheduled liabilities of $148,900, and John W. Ford, formerly in the roofing business, who scheduled liabilities of $37,067, were discharged in bankruptcy to-day. Thirty-eight others were also discharged. Dyke V. Kennedy, a traveling salesman, filed a petition scheduling liabilities of $80,500, with no assets. The indebtedness was chiefly contracted when he was in the foundry business with Dunham, Meech & Co. The Cycle Repair Company was closed to-day on an attachment brought by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in a suit for $1,954. The partners in the firm are J. B. Perrine and Nathan Loewenstein. The liabilities are said to be over $5,000 and the assets but a few hundred dollars.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—J. W. Curry, Liverpool; W. A. Pottiger, San Antonio, Texas; James Tyler, Lincoln, Neb.

CAMBRIDGE—Gen. Leonard Wood, Santiago de Cuba.

EMPIRE—Y. Talbot, Berlin; H. H. Dargen, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Thomas, Birmingham, England; F. W. von Banditz, Venezuela; William Neil, London.

HOFFMAN—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany; O. H. Chenault, Lexington, Ky.; W. W. Walsworth, Montana.

HOLLAND.—Philip R. Alger, Washington; H. E. Seemuller, Brussels; H. Sellers McKee, Pittsburg; Dr. Burland, London; W. A. Williams, Liverpool.

WHEATON FIGHTING AGAIN

A Battalion of Fourth Infantry Attacked from the Rear.

FIVE AMERICANS ARE KILLED

Twenty-five Wounded—Gen. Wheaton Has a Narrow Escape—Rebel Loss Very Heavy.

MANILA, June 19.—A battalion of the Fourth Infantry, which left Imus, where Gen. Wheaton is in command, this morning, to reconnoitre toward Peres das Marinas, where it was believed most of the rebels who escaped from Paranaque and Bacoor had fled, was attacked by apparently friendly natives in the rear, which brought on a sharp engagement, lasting several hours. It resulted in five Americans being killed and about twenty-five being wounded. The loss of the rebels was very heavy.

The battalion soon exhausted its ammunition, and at 2:30 this afternoon Gen. Wheaton and his staff, with the Second Battalion, two mountain guns and one field piece, went to reinforce the troops attacked. Gen. Wheaton was fired on in a road and had a narrow escape.

Later the Third Battalion was ordered to the front, and formed on the Das Marinas Road. Heavy firing on both sides followed, the artillery being freely used. The enemy was located in the woods at 4 o'clock, showing signs of retiring, as the rebels were being pressed very hard. One gun of the Sixth Artillery, in an advantageous position, did great execution.

The fighting was still in progress at 5 o'clock, at which time the Americans had secured a quantity of Filipino arms which had been abandoned in the woods. The scene of the fight is over twenty miles from Manila.

TROOPS ARRIVE AND DEPART.

Transport Sherman with 1,800 Soldiers at Manila—The Indiana Is Bringing Volunteers Home.

MANILA, June 19.—The United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco May 22, with 1,800 men and 75 officers, including Brig Gen. Fred D. Grant, has arrived here after a smooth voyage. One private died after the transport's arrival.

The troops brought by the transport will go to the Island of Negros to relieve the California volunteers. Gen. Bates, who arrived on the steamer, and Gen. Grant will probably be assigned to the commands of the volunteer Generals, some of whom will leave for home soon.

Gens. Hale and Funston desire to accompany their regiments home. The Utah artillery, it is announced, will accompany the Nebraskan troops on board the transport Hancock, leaving their guns here. The Pennsylvanians will start for home on the transport Senator this week. The Indiana sailed to-day with 500 discharged and sick soldiers. She will go into dock for a few days at Nagasaki, Japan.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department as follows:

Manila, June 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Sherman arrived this morning; casualty, Edwin L. Gavett, Company I, Sixth Infantry; Col. Kellog, twelve men, left Honolulu sick; seventeen cases typhoid fever en route. Sixth Infantry leaves for Iloilo twelve California at Negros. Transport Indiana, 134 officers and soldiers discharged as sick, with civilians, left for San Francisco via Nagasaki yesterday. Hancock and Sherman with Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Utah leave for United States as soon as troops can be placed in readiness. Californians will leave as soon as collected. Colorado to follow on first available transports. OTIS.

The arrival of the Sherman means that Gen. Otis will receive substantial reinforcement. The Sherman left San Francisco May 22, and carried the Sixth Infantry and a number of recruits numbering in all 41 officers and 1,856 enlisted men, under command of Brig. Gen. Bates. Col. Kellogg of the Twenty-sixth Infantry was taken ill on the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu and was invalided home from the last-named port. The transport Grant left San Francisco on the 30th ultimo, with the Sixteenth Infantry, and is expected to arrive at Manila early next week. Some confusion results from the coupling of Iloilo with Negros. There is a battalion of the First California at Negros under command of the officer at Iloilo, which is the headquarters for that part of the Philippines.

MASSACRE OF SPANIARDS.

Filipinos Reported to Have Killed the Men and Made Captive the Women on Balabac Island.

Capt. Johnson Spicer of the British ship George F. Hay, recently in from Manila, has delivered to J. F. Whitney & Co. of 81 New Street, the agents of the vessel, a letter received from his brother, Capt. George T. Spicer of the ship Glooscap. This letter tells of a meeting with a boatload of Philippine natives in the Balabac Straits, who reported a wholesale massacre of the Spanish residents of the Island of Balabac.

The Glooscap left Iloilo March 28 for the Delaware Breakwater. She passed Anjier on the eastern coast of Java on April 26, and at that point Capt. Spicer mailed the letter to his brother.

According to the letter the Glooscap was passing through the Balabac passage on April 2, when she was hailed by a small boat, which had put out from Cape Melville Lighthouse, on Balabac Island. The boat flew a small white flag, and contained five half castes. The men were in rags, and almost exhausted.

They proved to be the keepers of the lighthouse, and when taken on board told a tale of suffering and privation caused by a reign of terror existing on the island. They said the natives from the interior had recently descended upon the coast and massacred every male Spaniard on the island. After the massacre the invaders had divided up the Spanish women and made them their slaves, carrying them with them into the interior.

The men said they had no oil to keep the light burning in the lighthouse, and had gone for days without food. They begged for provisions, which were given to them by Capt. Spicer. The men said there were great suffering and destitution all over the island.

Balabac is an island of considerable area in the extreme southwestern portion of the Philippine group. It is thirty miles southwest of Palawan, one of the largest islands in the group. Balabac is situated in latitude 7 degrees 59 minutes north, longitude 117 degrees 3 minutes east. Balabac Passage is thirty miles wide, separating the island from Banquey Island, on the south.

Sea Captains and others familiar with the waters about Balabac said yesterday that there were extensive Spanish settlements on the coast of the island, which carried on a considerable trade with East India merchantmen. There were a number of mission stations, and a Spanish garrison was maintained there. The interior of the island is entirely uncivilized. It is supposed that the Spanish soldiers and the Governor of the island were massacred.

Capt. Spicer's letter was posted on the Maritime Exchange bulletin board, but Superintendent Houghton of the Exchange said he had not notified the Government. As there is no American Consul within hundreds of miles of the island, it is not thought likely that the news of the massacre has reached Washington or Madrid.

MAY CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Believed that the President Would Reinforce Otis But for Fear of Further Department Scandals.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The opinion was expressed at the War Department today by an officer who is pretty well acquainted with business in several of the departments that the President will soon abandon the idea of trying to get along without the additional force in the Philippines that he can get by acting upon the authority conferred upon him by Congress, and that before many weeks 35,000 volunteers will be raised and employed, either at home or abroad.

The President, it is understood, has assumed that Gen. Otis has been averse to having a large number of men sent out to reinforce him, principally because of the difficulty he would have in transporting the men and the provisions necessary to maintain them if the American lines are extended over a larger area of hostile country. There is some doubt expressed about the department as to what Gen. Otis really said on that subject. But no doubt has been heard concerning the validity of the transportation excuse.

If the volunteers are asked for, it is probable that many of them will be sent to the Philippines. There are now in this country only four regiments of cavalry entire, some regiments of artillery, and one regiment and several battalions of infantry for home service, to meet any emergency that might arise here or in the West Indies. It is not believed that more troops will be needed in Cuba and Puerto Rico, which are pacified, but the President has expressed the conviction that it will not do to reduce the army at home to less than the 17,000 men now on this continent, a few of them being in Alaska.

Secretary Alger, it is said at the War Department, is now giving no attention to the army. Everything pertaining to the forces at home and abroad is now in the hands of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. As Mr. Meiklejohn is a civilian, he is naturally guided in his opinions and actions by the Adjutant General. Gen. Corbin is represented as favoring the raising of volunteers; on another day he is heard of as convinced that Otis has all the troops needed to enable him to carry out his plans for the pacification of the Philippines.

Some outspoken opinions, proceeding from the staff departments, indicate that the War Department is not yet believed by men of experience in the last war to have more than half recovered from its inability of last Summer, and that the knowledge of this fact has deterred the President from calling for volunteers. That this conviction is not held by a few individuals only is known to men who have a high regard for the army but who tell of instances of former line officers, now in the staff, who have become disgusted with the devotion of the staff to red tape and old-fashioned methods and have intimated their willingness to give up high volunteer rank to be allowed to return to the lesser rank they held in the line.

Young officers make the old complaints, that suggestions are sniffed at by the elder officers or are treated as childish impertinence, and that every tradition that could be safely regarded in times of peace is upheld with all the reverence and demoralization to be expected from superstitious savages.

The ruling reason for neglecting to call for volunteers, according to the opinions quoted here, is that the scandals that made the department so unpopular last year might be repeated this year in the effort to raise and get into the field an army of 35,000 volunteers.

California's Offer of Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A telegram was received at the War Department to-day from California Senators George C. Perkins and Stephen M. White, saying: "Southern California supports Administration in its efforts to suppress the Philippine insurrection, and tenders the President for immediate service well-organized and thoroughly disciplined regiment of infantry. Officers and men ready to embark as soon as necessary field equipment can be furnished." It is stated at the War Department that no action can be taken in the matter of the California regiment offered by Senators Perkins and White. The question of calling for volunteers has not been determined; besides, it is not intended to organize State troops if volunteers are called for.

MORE HONORS FOR DEWEY.

Elected to Life Membership in the Sons of the Revolution.

The Sons of the Revolution have elected Admiral Dewey a life member of the society. The society recently traced the famous Admiral's descent back to Corp. William Dewey, who served in Capt. Wanthy Waters's Company, Hebron, Connecticut Militia, "Lexington Alarm." In accepting the membership Admiral Dewey has written the following letter to the society:

Flagship Olympia,
Manila Bay, April 11, 1899.

Mr. Alex. R. Thompson, Secretary New York Society Sons of the Revolution:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution it was unanimously resolved to present to me a life membership in the society.

I beg that you will express to the Board of Managers my deep appreciation of this great honor and that you will please tender to them my most sincere thanks for it.

Please accept my thanks also for copies of the society's Year Book.

I have the honor to return signed and verified, in duplicate, the blank application for membership. Very truly yours, GEORGE DEWEY.

MRS. BLAINE'S MODEL SCHOOL.

It Will Be Opened With Her Teachers' College July 1, 1900.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Hull House is to have a rival in a model school, which Mrs. Emmons Blaine proposes to establish on the West Side during the coming year. While the two institutions will have the common purpose in view of elevating mankind, the model school will endeavor to occupy the same relation toward the children of the crowded district that Hull House has taken toward the parents.

One hundred thousand dollars will be devoted by Mrs. Blaine to the founding of this school as a sort of adjunct to the college for teachers which her philanthropy has secured for Chicago in the near future. Mrs. Blaine has her agents already looking for a site, and is determined that the school shall be ready for pupils simultaneously with the opening of the college, July 1, 1900.

SUING A SCHOOL TEACHER.

Parent Wants Damages for a Severe Whipping Administered.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 19.—An interesting school case was tried before Judge Garretson, in the Supreme Court, to-day. Damages in the sum of $1,000 were asked for George E. Weeks, aged fourteen, through his father, Samuel H. Weeks, suing as guardian, from Prof. Guerdon R. Miller, Principal of the Matteawan public school, for assault.

The boy claimed that Prof. Miller tripped him, choked him, and beat him with a ruler until his legs were black and blue, and blisters were raised on his flesh. Dr. A. R. Tiel substantiated the boy's testimony as to his physical condition, and other witnesses did the same. Prof. Miller admitted having administered corporal punishment to the lad, and justified his conduct on the ground of necessity. His counsel, W. H. Wood, claimed that a school teacher has a right to punish refractory pupils. Peter H. Vosburgh, President of the Matteawan Board of Education, said he indorsed Prof. Miller's course. The case will be continued to-morrow.

THE ANTI-TRUST MEETING.

Washington's Governor Will Not Attend St. Louis Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 19.—Gov. Sayers to-day received a lengthy letter from Gov. J. R. Rogers of the State of Washington, on the subject of the anti-trust movement and the proposed conference of Governors and Attorney Generals to be held in St. Louis.

Gov. Rogers says that it is his opinion that many people are advocating State control of trusts with insincerity, thinking this way to pass through the next National campaign with safety to themselves, feeling sure that whatever State legislation may be enacted, which will really curb the power of trusts, will be eventually declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. He says that in many instances so-called trusts are merely large corporations, and that such corporations possess a vested and Constitutional right to buy and sell. He concludes by stating that he can see no remedy for the trust evil save public ownership, and that he will not attend the proposed conference at St. Louis.

Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania writes that he will give the proposed conference consideration.

Tuberculosis Found in 92 Cows.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Germs of tuberculosis were found in every cow of a herd of ninety-two that preliminary tests for the disease had marked as "suspicious." In the worst cases the pulmonary organs were one mass of tuberculosis bacilli. In many instances the respiratory organs had lost most of their bovine characteristics. Many of the infected cows were from State institutions.

CONFERENCE OF ZIONISTS

Elect Delegates at Their Meeting in Baltimore.

WILL COLONIZE PALESTINE

Rabbis Gottheil and Wise Were Chosen Members of the International Executive Committee.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—The first business at to-day's session of the annual conference of the Federation of American Zionists was the election of two members from America, to serve on the Executive Committee of the International Congress, which will assemble on Aug. 15, at Basel, Switzerland. The choice of the meeting fell upon Dr. Richard Gottheil and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

The following were elected as delegates to the Congress, the representative body which legislates for the whole world: Dr. Richard Gotthell, New York; Mrs. Richard Gotthell, New York; Dr. Gastrow, Philadelphia; Dr. S. Solis Cohen, Philadelphia; Mr. K. H. Sarasohn, New York; Mr. G. H. Mayre, Baltimore; Dr. H. P. Mendes, New York; Miss Henrietta Szold, Baltimore; Dr. S. Schaffer, Baltimore; Miss Leon, New York; the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York; Dr. L. Zinsler, New York; Mr. L. Zolottkoff, Chicago; Mr. Davis Frietsch, New York; Rabbi M. Margolis, Boston; Adam Rosenburg, New York, and William Schurr, Chicago.

The conference resumed its consideration of the paper from the English Zionist Federation, proposing the re-establishment of Judea as an independent State, suggesting the purchase of the Maccabean sites in Palestine, and the beginning of the work by the establishment of a Jewish colony and a Jewish Agricultural College there. Secretary Wise read the paper at length. The site to be purchased comprises about fifty acres, six miles from a station on the railroad between Jappa and Jerusalem, and within sight of the sea and a large stretch of the Palestinian coast.

The English Zionists have raised $2,500 and ask as much again from America to establish the colony and college. Dr. Wise also read a letter from Herbert Bentwich of London, the author of the paper The American Federation, to pass a resolution approving the enterprise and inviting subscriptions to the fund. On motion of Dr. Wise, the Federation set $100 as the nucleus of the required fund of $2,500, the remainder to be raised by subscriptions from the 125 societies and individuals, both Jews and Gentiles A general appeal to the public will be made. The Committee on Propaganda reported, making the following recommendations:

First—To pay the expenses of voluntary speakers willing to go out and spread Zionism.

Second—To publish and circulate lectures of well-known men in Yiddish, German, and English at least once each month.

Third—That any member who brings twenty-five members into his society or forms a new society of that number be presented with a gold badge, suitably inscribed, certifying to the fact.

Fourth—That a national song in Hebrew be adopted; this song to be sung at the opening of every Zionist meeting, by direction of the federation

The recommendations of the committee, after a long discussion, were referred to the Executive Committee of the federation, with power to act. Mr. Abel moved that the federation appropriate $150 toward the support of the Hebrew journal known as Hpisgoh of Chicago, and that it be constituted the official organ of the federation. President Gottheil opposed the motion. At Mr. Abel's suggestion, the meeting voted, instructing the Executive Committee to recognize the Hpisgoh of Chicago and give it whatever support it consistently could.

Secretary Stephen S. Wise's report showed that there are now 125 societies, with a membership of 10,000.

Treasurer C. D. Birkhahler's report showed the receipts during the year to have been $1,284.20, the expenditures $868.28, and a balance on hand of $415.92.

The federation decided to incorporate under the laws of the State of New York, wherein the governing body is located.

AGAINST NEW STREET RAILWAY.

Mass Meeting of Protesting Residents of St. Nicholas Avenue.

The committee appointed at a mass meeting of property owners of St. Nicholas Avenue to oppose the building of a street railway on that thoroughfare, met last evening at 729 St. Nicholas Avenue. Reports were received from those having charge of the different branches of the work.

Ex-Judge Davenport, who has acted as counsel for the committee, reported that those having charge of the work of obtaining signatures to protests against the construction of the railway, had met with great success. The amount of property represented by the signatures, aggregated several millions of dollars. The protests will be presented at the hearing, and the application of the Municipal Street Railway Company for the granting of a franchise will be vigorously opposed.

Reports were also received as to the interest taken in the contest by drivers, riders, and bicyclists. A new petition against the road is open for signature at the New York Riding Club. Another is in circulation among members of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, and among owners of horses, who use the speedway to which St. Nicholas Avenue is a main approach.

No necessity existed, it was said, for such a railway. A petition was circulated among the members of the Harlem Board of Commerce against the railway, and a committee, consisting of James P. Davenport, Chairman; H. C. F. Koch, C. B. Morris, R. J. Hoguet, and A. L. Baggott, was appointed to appear at the meeting of the Railway Committee and give expression to the opposition of Harlem residents to the proposed railway.

STREET CAR MEN RESTLESS.

Amicable Agreement with Metropolitan, However, May Be Reached.

The statement made on Sunday by Delegate Eugene V. Johnson of the Manhattan musicians to the Central Federated Union that General Master Workman John N. Parsons of the Knights of Labor had asked the officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to change its schedule so that the condition of the motormen might be improved caused a great deal of talk yesterday among labor men. It was Delegate Johnson who had proposed the new street railway employes' union, which is connected with the Knights of Labor, for membership in the Central Federated Union, and had introduced the railroad men's delegates, whose names, however, were withheld lest they should be blacklisted.

The request that General Master Workman Parsons made to the railroad company, said Delegate Johnson, was that the "trippers" should have an opportunity to make not less than $1.25 a day, inasmuch as some of them had earned as little as 35 cents a day after waiting from twelve to fourteen hours about the railroad stations. Also that the regular motormen be paid at the rate of 22½ cents per hour, instead of so much per trip. At the meeting of the Central Federated Union on Sunday one of the railroad men's delegates, who had not yet been initiated, said that Delegate Johnson's statement was correct. He added that there would be no strikes and he believed that an amicable arrangement would be made with the company.

There were rumors, however, of strikes of surface railroad men yesterday. President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was out of town. Henry D. Macdona, counsel for the company, said the first inkling he had received of any discontent among the employes of the company was received from the newspapers. Of the 2,700 men employed in the different divisions of the system few, if any, he said, belonged to any labor union.

Oren Root, the confidential assistant of President Vreeland, said last evening that the company had not received any communication from Mr. Parsons or from any union. It was true, he said, that the "trippers" had a hard lot, but under present conditions he could not see how matters could be improved. The company, however, said Mr. Root, will give the Knights a hearing if they ask for one, and if they can suggest a plan by which the condition of the "trippers" may be improved, the company will give it careful consideration. As for the regular motormen, they had not made any complaints, and seemed to be contented with their condition.

The motormen on the road were chary of talking, and none would admit that he belonged to the new union, although all knew of its existence.

The Scope of the New York Telephone Service

Is so great that practically every town and city within a radius of over 1000 miles of the City Hall is within speaking distance of every New York telephone.

The immediate neighborhood of New York—Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey—is well provided with telephones.

A little telephoning saves much travelling.

New York Telephone Company,

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Dey St. 952 Broadway. 115 West 38th St.

DELAYS FOR NEW CRUISERS.

Rise in Material and Labor May Defer Construction Until the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Naval Appropriation bill, passed about the close of the session of Congress, and signed on March 3, provided for six protected cruisers that were to cost without armament not more than $1,145,000 each. There has been much controversy about the designs of the cruisers, and at last the department reached the conclusion that for the money allowed it would be possible to obtain ships of about 3,000 tons instead of 2,500, as contemplated by the bill.

It was only very recently that the Construction Board agreed upon the general features of the new ships, and now the Chief Constructor is about ready to show the designs. Just as the department is prepared to advertise for bids for the construction of the vessels, however, a condition has confronted it that may defer construction until Congress has again met.

The calculations upon which the designs were enlarged so as to provide ships of 3,100 tons, instead of 2,500, were based upon the prices of material and the rates of labor ruling when the bill became a law. If it had been possible to advertise at once for bids for construction there is no doubt that the expectation of the department would have been realized. Within a few weeks, unfortunately for the Government, the prices of iron and steel have greatly increased, and the wages of labor have advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. in the iron trade.

These facts are sure to be kept in mind by the contractors when the bids are made, and it is now a matter of some doubt whether the shipbuilders will rush in with bids for the six cruisers within the limit of price fixed by the Senate and House.

The work on the new battleships, also provided for by the Naval Appropriation bill, is stopped because it has been known to be useless to try to get the best known armor plate at the limit of cost allowed by the Congress. The Krupp steel, which it was desired to use on the battleships of the latest class allowed, is held at $500 a ton, or was when the bill was passed. The Congress was willing to pay only $300 per ton. As the makers of Krupp steel are certain to add something to the cost of that armor to meet the increased cost of iron, the chances of making an early beginning on the Maine, Missouri, and Ohio are not promising.

SAMPSON MEN TO CELEBRATE.

They Will Observe the Anniversary of Victory on July 3.

NEWPORT, June 19.—The ships of the North Atlantic Squadron will celebrate in this harbor on July 3 the anniversary of their victory in the sea fight off Santiago. Among other features, there will likely be a reception on the flagship New York and dancing. The men will have a holiday dinner, all but necessary work will be suspended, and there will be various sports on each vessel. A boat race between crews of the Indiana and the New York will be a feature of the day. At night the ships will be illuminated.

Major Boyle and Congressman Bull, with the aid of the townspeople, will aid in the celebration. The movement of lighting up the water front at night for that occasion has been started by Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, who has signified her intention of illuminating the lawn and her cottage on Halidon Hill.

Through the efforts of Capt. Chadwick and Chaplain Royce of the New York, Admirals Higginson and Luce, Commander and Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. Chadwick, and officers of the fleet, the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has arranged commodious sleeping and reading quarters for the sailors and marines while they are on leave.

Gov. Wolcott Entertains Sampson.

BOSTON, June 19.—Gov. Wolcott to-day gave a reception, followed by a luncheon at the Union Club, to Admiral Sampson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. Twenty-four naval officers, besides those from the navy yard and Admiral Picking, the commandant, were in the party.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Boston has arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, en route to San Francisco.

The transport Burnside, which carried the $3,000,000 to pay the Cuban Army, is returning to the United States from Havana.

Orders to Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Commander J. J. Hunker has been ordered to take charge of the naval training station at Newport, relieving Commander McGowan, ordered to the Asiatic station to command the Concord.

Capt. J. G. Green has been ordered to continue in command of the Puget Sound Naval Station. Capt. Coghlan was ordered to command this station several weeks ago, but it having been found that Capt. Green cannot be retired during the present year on his own application, as he desired, he will be allowed to retain his post. Meanwhile Capt. Coghlan will continue on the duty to which he has been assigned of examining torpedo boat construction.

THE CLEVELAND CAR STRIKE.

Motorman Badly Hurt in an Attempt to Run Cars—Two New Lines Opened.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon this promised to be the most uneventful day in the big street railroad strike. At that hour another serious riot broke out in an entirely new quarter and one non-union man was sent to the hospital in consequence.

The company began to-day the operation of two new lines—those on Scovel and Central Avenues. The cars were protected by policemen, and until afternoon no trouble occurred. Just before 4 o'clock two of the Scovel Avenue cars approached the crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There they were met by a mob of more than 2,000 men and women. One of the cars was taken across the railroad safely, but the other was held up by the mob.

A perfect shower of paving bricks and stones fell about the car and crashed against the vestibule at the front end, behind which the motorman was concealed. Women threw bricks and handed them to the men who were in the front of the crowd. The windows of the car had been lowered and the bricks crashed against the seats and fell upon the floor of the car.

The conductor escaped injury, but the motorman, A. J. McGrew of St. Louis, was struck on the head with a brick and rendered unconscious. He was taken to a hospital. The patrolman on the car was also hit with a brick, but was not seriously hurt. A call was made for the police, but when a detachment of officers arrived the mob had dispersed and no arrests were made.

The company and their employes held no conference to-day. Mr. Bishop of the State Board of Arbitration, however, was in consultation with the company officials for several hours. The meeting arranged for Saturday failed through a misunderstanding. The board is now at work patching up this misunderstanding and trying to bring the employes and company together.

The strikers paraded the streets to-night in a demonstration calling on the City Council to pass an ordinance to prevent the company from putting on motormen who had not had at least ten days' experience. The Council session was stormy, but the ordinance was passed under a suspension of the rules. The Corporation Counsel was instructed to report on the matter of forfeiting the company's charter.

The question at issue now is not the recognition of the union, but the reinstatement of all the old men, which the President of the company says cannot be done.

After a hearty dinner at night, Drink "Zoolak" in the morning. Soda Fountains—Druggists.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

Attends Commencement Exercises at Smith College.

A CUP FOR MRS. McKINLEY

Party Returns to Holyoke and Enjoys a Trolley Ride to the Summit of Mount Tom.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 19.—The citizens of this city have become accustomed to the presence of the President and his party, and there are no longer crowds of curious persons blocking the street before the residence of ex-Congressman Whiting. President McKinley arose early and at 9 o'clock this morning the entire party started by the special train for Northampton to attend the commencement at Smith College. Mr. William Whiting, the President's host, and Congressmen Gillette and Lawrence were with the party.

As the train pulled into Northampton a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At the station Mayor John L. Mather and the Hon. A. L. Williston of this city, the Hon. W. B. Plunkett of Adams, Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the President; Mrs. Ella Buckingham of Canton, Ohio, and Mrs. G. K. Glidden of Boston were waiting to join the visitors.

The public buildings of Northampton, together with many residences, were gay with bunting and flags. From every trolley pole along the entire route of the parade large flags were suspended, while every few yards the carriages passed under long streamers running to each side and caught up in the centre over the trolley wire.

When the college chapel was reached the Presidential party were given seats upon the platform, while the seniors occupied the front row of chairs in the auditorium.

The exercises were opened with singing and prayer, and an address was made by President Seelye of the college. He spoke of the triumph in the struggle to remove the almost universal and unfair prejudice against higher education of women, and, turning to President McKinley, said the college felt that the Chief Executive, by his presence, had given practically a National sanction to the higher education of women. The speaker, on behalf of the college, expressed admiration of the National Administration and the determination of the President to give the blessings of free and enlightened government to all the people over whom we may be called to rule. The exercises closed with the singing of "America."

The seniors then marched to the yard, where the President watched the ceremony of planting the ivy. Meanwhile, in one of the rooms of the college, Mrs. McKinley was presented with a beautiful loving cup by the Bethesda Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of which she is a member. Mrs. Gen. L. C. Hastings made the presentation speech, to which Mrs. McKinley responded very briefly, expressing her pleasure and appreciation of the gift.

After a luncheon at the residence of Capt. Harry L. Williams the party drove through the city.

An interesting feature of the visit of President McKinley to Smith College was the conferring of the degree of LL. D. on him by the Board of Trustees, which held a meeting in the afternoon. This is the first time Smith has conferred an honorary degree upon a man. But one other honorary degree has been conferred by the college in its history.

The special train returned here at 1:30, and the palace trolley car Rockrimmon appeared at the Appleton Street entrance to the White residence at 2 o'clock. The President, Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. William Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whiting, Secretary and Mrs. Charles H. Allen, Mr. Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey and the Misses Barber, Duncan, and Morse, Miss Helen McKinley, and Miss Ella Buckingham of Canton, Ohio, made the journey to the base of Mount Tom.

The electric-cable-trolley car carried the party up the face of the mountain. The grade up the mountain is only 21 per cent. at this point, and there was no feeling of dizziness noticed.

Mount Tom is the highest peak of the range which bears its name, being 1,250 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the summit is the prominent feature, as it is the most diversified and beautiful of any mountain view in the world. President McKinley was particularly impressed with the magnificent view and called the attention of Mrs. McKinley to many of the beautiful bits of landscape. The view in the disdance was particularly clear. Afar off, fifty-one miles to the north, in the Granite State, could be seen the massive bulk and impressive outlines of Monadnock, with its rock-armored peak.

"I am enjoying this trip very much indeed, and had no idea the country about here was so beautiful," said President McKinley, as he was seated in a rocking chair in the observatory on the summit. His whole manner and the great improvement that is noticeable in his face bore out the assertion, and were an earnest of what results will yet be accomplished, as far as rest and enjoyment are concerned, before the New England journey is ended.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour when the car Rockrimmon reached the Whiting home, some of the members of the party decided to continue on to South Hadley, in order that they might witness a portion of the seniors' presentation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at Forest Park. Those who made this journey were Abner McKinley and wife, George E. Morse and wife, Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the President; Miss Buckingham of Canton, Ohio, and Mrs. G. K. Glidden of Boston.

W. B. Plunkett of Adams, who will be the President's host after next Wednesday, left the party at the station and took the train for Adams. Those who went to South Hadley returned about 7:30, and a reunion was held at the Whiting home. The quartet from the Second Congregational Church and Prof. W. C. Hammond, the church organist, furnished the programme, but a few songs were sung by all the company. The songs were mostly of the President's selection. During the evening Senator Tyner of Holyoke called and introduced Senator Soule of New Bedford, Senator Joy of Winchester, and Senator Liscombe of Falmouth to the President.

Tuesday will be given up exclusively to the commencement exercises at Mount Holyoke College. Here the President will present the graduating class with the diplomas, Gov. Roger Wolcott will address them, and the Rev. Justin Smith, D. D., President of the College Board of Trustees, will also make an address. The party will leave Holyoke at 9:30 and will arrange to meet Gov. Wolcott at the railroad station, and he will accompany them to the college.

Final arrangements for the journey to Springfield are not yet uncompleted. The main point at issue is as to whether the trip will be made on board the little steamer Mascot down the Connecticut River, or whether it will be made by electric cars. This matter will be decided to-morrow. The President announced definitely to-day that he will remain at Adams as the guest of Hon. W. B. Plunkett until Wednesday evening, June 28, when he will leave for Washington.

FEDERAL STEEL RESTRAINED.

Company May Be Prohibited from Paying This Year Dividends on Common Stock.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 19.—In Chancery Chambers to-day, attorneys for Walter R. Kern filed a bill with Vice Chancellor Reed asking the court to restrain the Federal Steel Company from paying any dividend on the common stock at present, and especially to restrain the company from paying the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock that the Directors declared on June 16, payable July 20. Mr. Kern holds $2,500 of preferred stock.

The Vice Chancellor granted a temporary injunction against the payment of any dividends on the common stock until the further order of the Court, and ordered the Federal Steel Company to show cause in the Court of Chancery at Camden on July 3 why a permanent injunction should not be issued restraining the payment of any and all dividends on the common stock until after the close of the present fiscal year.

In the bill Mr. Kern states that the charter of the company provides that the holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at the rate of but not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum for the fiscal year beginning Jan. 1, 1899, and that this dividend must be paid in preference to any dividend on the common stock during this year.

He asserts, further, that the charter provides that the common stock shall be subject to the prior rights of the holders of the preferred stock, and that the dividend on common stock cannot be paid until after the close of the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1899, and then out of the surplus profits that then appear to have been made by the corporation. Mr. Kern's counsel asserted that holders of $46,000,000 of the preferred stock join with his client in the issue.

For Yachting

or Excursions on the water, lay in a supply of **Uneeda Biscuit.** You know the patent package is moisture proof, and damp air cannot get in to rob **Uneeda Biscuit** of their crispness and tenderness.

Uneeda Biscuit

keep nicely on the water or at the seashore. Made only by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

TO GUARD THE MISSISSIPPI.

The River Commission at Its Annual Meeting Discusses Methods of Preserving Levees.

"More than $1,000,000 has been needlessly expended in the construction of levees on Bayou La Fourche, La., since 1890," is the statement made by two members of the Mississippi River Commission, which body convened in annual session at the United States Army Building, on Whitehall Street, yesterday.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Louisiana will wait on the commission today to point out the serious dangers that threaten New Orleans and other points along the Mississippi, especially about Bayou La Fourche, and urge the necessity of speedy action.

Major Harrod and the Hon. Robert S. Taylor joined in the following statement to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The meeting of the commission is primarily to prepare its annual report for Congress. At the same time we take up anything relating to the improvement of the river that requires attention.

"Among these is the harbor of New Orleans. The river there has been attacking its banks along some portions of its course in that city. Some works have been put in to prevent caving, and others are under consideration, and probably some orders will be given at this meeting for further work in that locality.

"The problem in that section is a serious one. For a distance of several miles the banks are occupied close up to the river, and any caving in of the bank necessarily results in the destruction of valuable property.

"Matters, too, are serious at Bayou la Fourche. This bayou is an affluent from the Mississippi River, leaving it about eighty miles above New Orleans and flowing to the Gulf in a southwesterly direction. There are valuable lands lying along its banks, which must be protected by levees in order to save them from submergence by floods. A project has been under consideration since 1886 for placing a lock at the head of the bayou, by which the entrance of Mississippi floods would be prevented and its navigation maintained.

"The building of such a lock would obviate the necessity of levees on La Fourche. The estimated cost of the dredging and the building of the lock is $450,000. Since 1890 more than $1,100,000 has been expended on levees on La Fourche, which, if the lock had been built in 1886, could have been expended on the main river."

The commission will reconvene at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:34	Moon sets	1:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	4:18	Gov. Isl'd	4:25	H. Gate	6:21
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	4:55	Gov. Isl'd	4:20	H. Gate	6:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Agustin, Havana		1:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Troja, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

A. R. Thorp, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caribe, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

New Orleans, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 9 and up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia

The Wanamaker Store.

News From the China Store

THERE is no such thing as a "department" in this house. The selling of china is not a "department" of our business;—it is a *part* of it. Do you catch the distinction?

This is a Chinaware Store, and one of the largest in America. We put it in honest and equal competition as a chinaware store with any in the world. That is a principle of our business. We have no half-way methods in anything.

When we give you chinaware news, therefore, it is, like other news of ours, authoritative, forceful and important.

Read this, then, with attention, and seriously. There are few houses in the whole world that could duplicate the facts below.

First—A number of Dinner Sets of 100 pieces each, slightly imperfect—a piece or two missing; half prices, as follows:

French China Dinner Sets; flower decorations and all handles gilt; reduced from $20 to $10.

French China Dinner Sets; reduced from $25 to $12.50.

Austrian China Dinner Sets; flower decorations and all handles gilt; reduced from $15 to $7.50.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets; from $14 to $7; from $13.50 to $6.75; from $13.50 to $6.75.

Second—Dinner Sets in English Porcelain

At Seven Dollars Each

One hundred pieces, including 3 large meat dishes and soup tureen. This set is of the same quality as that we have heretofore sold as a special bargain at Eight Dollars. It is remarkable at that price. At its present price it is astonishing. The decoration is excellent, the pieces in new shapes, graceful, light and pleasing.

Third—Dinner Sets in American Porcelain

At Ten Dollars Each

There are six designs in a first-class decoration. 113 and 115 pieces to the set, including four large meat dishes and soup tureen. Floral designs of a new character and beautifully executed. All pieces are gilded. The cheapest of these is a really first-class $14 worth, reckoned at low retail prices.

Fourth—The following straight reductions on French China:—

At $15—Dinner Sets of French China; 100 pieces; flower decorations and all handles gilt; reduced from $20.

At $25—Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; 6 handsome decorations; worth $35.

Fifth—Some Cut Glass Pieces selling at retail at the usual factory rates. Not an unusual thing here, but, in this instance, an unusual example.

Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50 each. Nappies, 8-inch, $3.50 each.
Celery Trays, $3.50 each. Caraffes, $3.50 each.
Caraffes, $1.75, $2.75 each. Bowls, $5.
Handled Nappies, $1.50 and $2 each.
Unhandled Nappies, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
Water Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50 and $6 dozen.

The Testimony of The Cotton Sale

We are fulfilling the logical mission of a large mercantile organization in making things cheaper for the public. Furthermore we are fulfilling a duty no less manifest (though less commonly performed), in preserving values intact while knocking the prices down. All this is strongly evidenced by the present selling of cotton fabrics, as detailed in part, below:

At 5c. Yard

The Crash Suiting—the kind that was never sold at retail before; the kind that looks like goods that sell for 25c. and 30c. a yard, and wears as we l. A beautiful and close even weave, and fine finish. Skirt makers have been paying at wholesale more that the price we are asking.

At 8c. Yard

Printed Batistes, regular 10c. and 12½c. qualities, in favorite designs.

At 12½c. Yard

Striped and plaid Piques, in woven designs, white and white with color; the regular 30c. and 37½c. qualities.

At 15c. Yard

Plaid Ginghams, in styles for shirt waists; the 25c. kind.

Main aisle, Rotunda and Broadway.

Women's Suits—Not Little-priced, but Cheap

These suits are of the very highest class, and that, at Wanamaker's, means something. Their prices on Saturday were from $45 to $82. They are just such suits as have made our reputation for excellence and exclusiveness,—in the very finest cloths, in that perfection of finish that marks the most expensive workmanship, and in styles original and beautiful.

Thirty Dollars Each

Not a little price, but real cheapness, for all that. Many of these suits are of Paris make, and sold now for little more than the materials would cost you.

Ready-to-wear, but of course we expect to fit them to you.

A Card From the Wall Paper Store

It may surprise some people to learn that there is, under this roof, a Wall Paper Store with a stock that takes the highest stand in assortment, novelty, artistic merit and exclusiveness. It contains the choicest productions of the most famous wall paper manufacturers in England, Germany and France, and the best from those who are steadily building fame upon merit in our own country. Prominent features are the number and character of the special designs from leading American artists, and the splendid selection of high-class papers of the sorts not to be found everywhere.

We have a general range of rich and beautiful variety that stands unexcelled in the whole metropolis. Fine copies of rare old Syrian, Flemish, Gobelin and Italian tapestries, Silk Damasks, Velvet Damasks, Dresden Stripes, Landscape Papers, Cretonne Papers, rich English Reds, Greens, Blues and Yellows, in burlaps; reproductions of Versailles decoration; Directoire and Morris styles; lustre effects sprinkled with masses of natural-hued roses delicately picked out in gold; new, graceful designs formed on the Bride Rose; orchid patterns; new effects in flower and foliage, of old rose, of yellow and nile green,—and the dainty Continental stripes that are winning new favor every day.

Prices? Ten cents to $24 a roll. Why try to detail all? Come and choose.

Interior decoration is a specialty of ours. The wall paper is only one branch of it; the other branches are as well taken care of.

The Shoe Sale Fourteen days old to-day, and grown to bigger figures than any previous event of its kind in our knowledge.

Of course;—sales grow as the store grows. But that's only one reason. Another is that these are better offers than any we have made before.

Not that the prices are any lower, but the shoes are without doubt a little better for the prices than on previous occasions. That doesn't belittle the other sales;—it merely emphasizes this.

Styles are better to. Here's a summary:

Men's Tan Shoes, at $2.30

Russia calfskin, welted and stitched soles of oak leather, some with double soles, hard service shoes; regular $3.50 and $4 shoes.

Men's Tan and Black Shoes, $1.40

Splendid shoes for hard wear; not the finest, but honest and well-made shoes that are counted cheap at $2.50.

Women's Oxfords, $1.50

Black kidskin in two new shapes; turned soles.

Women's Oxfords, $1.40

Tan and black kidskin of fine quality; several styles, and mostly $2 and $2.50 grades.

Boys' Tennis Shoes, 30c.

Canvas with rubber soles sewed on; sizes 3 to 5.

Shirt Waists For the Girls For the ages between 10 and 14 it's sometimes hard to get "becoming things." Not here. Our shirt waists supply the deficit,—trim, girlish, bright and cool. All pretty shades for all complexions, new designs for all tastes. Consider these prices;

At 25c. each—100 percale shirt waists; a mixed lot; laundered collars and cuffs; worth 50c. each.

At 50c. each—In percales, madrases and ginghams; laundered collars and cuffs; worth 85c. each.

At 75c. each—Ginghams and percales; striped and checked; laundered collars and cuffs.

At $1 each—White pique; colored stripes and small figures; laundered collars and cuffs; worth $1.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bedspreads for Summer The final test of good housekeeping—well-kept beds. Let yours be inviting. Cool-looking white spreads in handsome patterns will make them so. Of course you'll need several in a Summer. But you can get them at small rates. See these:

At 85c. each—Crocheted spreads for single beds; Marseilles patterns; intricate and pretty.

At $1 each—Crocheted spreads, large sizes; Marseilles effects.

At $1.25 each—Crocheted spreads; handsome Marseilles patterns; good quality.

At $1.50 each—Fringed crocheted spreads; large size.

At $1.75 each—Genuine fast black Marseilles spreads; full sizes

Third floor.

Special Sale of White Dotted Swiss Muslins The price at which we offer these dainty Summer goods to-day, is 33⅓ to 50 per cent. less than its straight retail value. This, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of production is steadily increasing, and the goods themselves are becoming more and more scarce in our market.

There are 2,700 yards of this muslin in our present offering, regular 20c. and 25c. a yard values; the sale will naturally be a short one, but while it lasts the muslins are yours at

15c. a Yard

Special Tables, Main Aisle, First floor.

Stylish, Low Priced White Shirt Waists We make an exceptional offer this morning. It concerns shirt waists. There are six particularly cool, dressy and comfortable shirt waists in this group. They all have detachable laundered collars and stiff cuffs, and they are all tailor-made. You know what that means, when we say it, as regards fit and workmanship.

At $1—Shirt waist in drop-stitch lawn, with pretty yoke, full front and plaited back.

At $1.25—Fine lawn; yoke; full front, with two rows of insertion; plaited back

At $1.50—Sheer lawn; front with clusters of plaits running bias; yoke and back in five box plaits.

At $1.75—Fine lawn; round yoke; full front of fine shirred plaits and insertion; pearl buttons.

At $2—Fine lawn; full front, with row of fine insertion and tiny plaits; yoke and plaited back.

At $2.25—Of lawn; full front, all daintily plaited squares; plaited yoke and back.

Up to $6.50—Other fine lawn or linen shirt waists; more elaborately plaited and trimmed with extra fine embroidery and pretty imported laces.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Good Things For the Boys Washable suits and knee trousers in great variety for the little fellows, whose requirements in clothes are comfort, style and capacity for wear.

Cheap, too, but you naturally expect that in a Wanamaker clothing story:—

At 35c, a pair—Boys' Washable Knee Trousers; 1,000 pairs in brown linen, blue creole and fancy linens; sizes 3 to 16 years. Also White Duck Knee Trousers; good wearers.

At 50c. and 65c. a pair—White Pique Knee Trousers; cool and dressy, stylish.

At $1.50 a suit—About 300 Boys' Wash Sailor Suits, Galatea stripes in brown, blue and red.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Overstuffed Parlor Suits At Half Prices A reduction means nothing if the quality is reduced. It's a bad bargain to pay even a little for poor goods. We're selling these parlor suits at half price; but they're whole value. Satin damask in handsome designs, tufted back and arms, the style that keeps in fashion. Only one of each kind left. Hear these prices:

At $52—8 pieces, was $78.
At $68—8 pieces, was $95.
At $67—8 pieces, was $100.
At $74—8 pieces, was $110.
At $85—8 pieces, was $127.
At $87—8 pieces, was $125.
At $113—8 pieces, was $168.
At $47—5 pieces, was $70.
At $67—5 pieces, was $100.
At $75—5 pieces, was $112.50.
At $90—5 pieces, was $133.
At $150—5 pieces, was $225.

Fourth floor.

Half Prices on Glass Tumblers Fine, thin water tumblers, light and neatly finished. About 1,000 dozen of them. So cheap they ought to go in a day. Three kinds:

At 25c. a doz.—Plain; regularly 50c.
At 30c. a doz.—Band and line; regularly 60c.
At 60c. a doz.—Needle-etched; regularly $1.25.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SEVENTH MEN IN CAMP

First Battalion Breaks Ground for the Summer Station.

COOKS EXPERTS ON STEWS

Not a Single Error Made in the Culinary Department—Second Battalion Will Follow To-morrow.

CAMP WINTHROP, June 19.—The first battalion of the Seventh Regiment is here among the hills of Putnam County, and the officers are proud in the conviction that their men can take care of themselves anywhere and in any kind of campaign, and understand the rough work of real soldiering as well as they do the dress parade and fancy branches. The second battalion will come out day after to-morrow, and its officers are understood to be smiling peacefully and saying confidentially among themselves that they will make the first feel like an amateur warrior outfit.

This camp is named in honor of Theodore Winthrop, formerly of the Seventh, who was the first officer killed in the first battle of the civil war, and who died in his Seventh Regiment uniform, although he was serving with Massachusetts troops. It was reached in about three hours of marching over a little more than four miles of country road through a country supposed to be hostile, although Major Abrams, in command, said if it had been really a hostile country he would have been many more hours on the trip, for there are high and thickly wooded hills and low valleys, dense with alder and ironwood, and rocky crags and thickets and stone walls all along on both sides of a way which is narrow but not straight, and would surely conduct an incautious invader to destruction.

Proud as the battalion feels of itself as a whole, the company cooks occupy the pinnacle of organized adulation. Their days of study have not been wasted. They did not season the Irish stew with sugar or the canned peaches with salt. In fact, their virtues are chiefly negative, for they did not attack any of the deeper mysteries of the culinary art. They served Irish stew, lima beans, bread and butter, and coffee with canned peaches for dessert, but those who were required by military law and the exigencies of the position to eat of their cooking felt grateful that among thirty-odd amateur cooks not one had been tempted from the conservatism of safe and established diet to rash experiments. The stew, which was the basis of the initial meal, was a thing comprehensible, capable of analysis and inspection. It is a mathematically exact food, offering no opportunities for inspirations or the vagaries of genius—so many pounds of chopped beef, so many of sliced potatoes, beans, and salt, pepper and water in precise proportions, and a big boiler to measure by. The results were uniformly satisfactory. Each consumer felt that he had escaped peril insomuch as he had not been made the subject, or victim, of experiments, and that his comrade, the manufacturer, had bravely resisted the temptation to experiment.

Therein was the difference between the actual and the theoretical soldier clearly illustrated. The man who is paid by the Government is usually the sworn foe of the company cook, and exhausts his ingenuity and rhetorical resources in maligning him personally, deprecating his skill, and denouncing the quality of his materials; whereas, the men of the First Battalion of the Seventh, feeling that the honor of their respective companies was involved in the performances of their cooks, vied with each other in bragging of how good everything was. A grease spot upon one of the tin plates would have been regarded as a blot upon the escutcheon of the company, and each man conscientiously ate all that was given him, and praised the books, and maintained vigorously that no such stew or bread and butter or coffee had ever before been served by mortal hands. If there were deficiencies or errors they were kept as company secrets, and swallowed as a matter of pride and duty.

The men praised the cooks dangerously, and recommended themselves as model members of families by being so thoroughly pleased with their food, and then they threw bouquets at themselves because of the work of making camp, in which all but the cooks and guards participated.

TENTS THAT BEAT THE BAND.

The battalion left the camp of instruction at 8:30 A. M., arived here at 10:55, had the cook fires lighted at 11:25, and the tents all up at 11:45; that is, all except the band. After the other tents were up the men gathered at the two band tents and had fun with the musicians, who were struggling with their prospective habitations.

The band men were conscientious and well-meaning. They had hoisted and fixed their tent poles and driven their pegs and hauled up their canvas along with Company D, which led the battalion in that work. But the band tents when up were wonderful to see. They are conical tents, but were promptly designated as the "comical tents." They looked like the dress skirts of two gigantic women put on in a hurry with the fixed idea of meeting an engagement precisely on time—if any human imagination can achieve the daring idea of any kind of a woman doing any such thing. They were twisted and distorted as if they had come through a remarkably violent earthquake. The apertures intended for entrances, corresponding to the pocket holes in the gigantic skirts, were bestowed in such complicated shape that nothing but a corkscrew could have been forced through them.

The members of the band contemplated their building operations with self-satisfaction until they were met by the problem how to get in, and how to get two men who were already in, out. Two men who had gone inside, one of them to assist in the process of raising, were imprisoned. One of them lay on his stomach and got his head out under the bottom, but could come no further, and lay staring at his comrades.

"Pull der guy ropes at der corners oud! She will den koom shtraight!" shouted a corpulent and perspiring musiejan.

A younger and slimmer man made the circuit of one of the tents twice, and then reported gravely:

"Dere be no corners. She ist round. Wo bin der guy ropes at der corners vat you speak apout? Hey?"

Adjt. Falls had a great time with these tents. He probably rode half a mile around each of them, for when he got the rope and canvas straightened on one side, some lusty and well-meaning members of the band would haul hard or slacken on the other and put everything awry again. The battalion was well through its dinner before the music headquarters were harmoniously adjusted.

One advantage of the climate here is that it trains the men in tropic and frigid campaigning. Last night all whose duties called them into the open wore their overcoats, and the camp blankets required reinforcements. The march to-day was made under a scorching sun, and the men wore their fatigue shirts spread wide open at the breast and with the sleeves rolled above the elbows, the general purpose evidently being to go with as near nothing on as the regulations would permit. In fact, at the first opportunity, when the work of making camp had been completed, there was a rush for a near-by brook, and a large section of the battalion went out of its clothes in one comprehensive motion and into the clear and deliciously cool water in another. It was a shiver at sunrise and a swelter at noon.

A WONDERFUL DOG CONGRESS.

Even the dogs suffered from to-day's march. The camp of instruction has become a gathering place, apparently, for the vagrant dogs of three or four counties—dogs of complicated pedigree and precarious habits, apparently ambitious to join the army. A number of them attached themselves to the First Battalion to-day, presumably under the impression that it was a foraging expedition. They came in looking as if they regarded the campaign as a failure, each with a protruding tongue of such length that no man could believe that all of it could ever be got back. The man from Peekskill was here, however, fresh and radiant and ready and waiting to be foraged upon. He is always everywhere in this part of the country where there is a soldier, and he always has something to sell. He is a man to whom the nickel is glory and the dime is poetry, and he pursues and gathers both.

With the patient assiduity of true devotion, at sunrise he pulls a boat across his own bay while it is a sea of rippling rose and wrinkling gold, and at sunset he floats softly over depths of scarlet and silver and jet made by the colors reflected from the sky and the shadows of the darkened hills on the placid water, and his speculations and purposes are all on small coins. He was here waiting to-day. The battalion came swinging around the bends and up and down the hills, through the shadows made by old maples and the wide and bright reaches of sunlight, looking picturesque, soldierly, and businesslike, the men marching at will, brown and dusty, with bared arms and breasts and their heavy packs on their backs. But he had soft drinks and pie and watermelons and ice cream to sell, and he studied the battalion, not as the hope and pride and bulwark of his country, or even as a martial and impressive addition to the scenery, but purely as a consumer of his wares and a producer of profits so large in percentages as to baffle the resources of intellect. In fact, he studies the State militia chiefly as a receptacle for pie and the like and as a thing to be taken about individually in boats for fees. He values the regiments, not by their records in war or peace or their apeparance or equipment or demeanor, but by their respective capacities for eating and drinking and paying. The Seventh is his favorite, because it is his fattest prey, spending freely, and he had his booths open at the portals of Camp Winthrop and was ready for business—which he did. The battalion reeked and reveled in pie before and after pitching camp, giving the idea that in pie there is some mighty power of refreshment and consolation such as may be found in no other resource known to human kind. The man from Peekskill sold out unanimously and happily. He will be here again to-morrow, probably when the battalion starts for Lake Osawana, at 7 A. M., ready to again fill it with pie.

ROUGHER TIMES TO COME.

The officers expect the second march and camp to be better than that of to-day in some respects, although the five miles of country to be traveled over will be harder and steeper. In some respects improvement seems to be impossible. The work done by the little Engineering Corps, consisting of Lieut. Towle and Private Wotherspoon, for instance, is said to be absolutely perfect, correct in every measurement, note, and detail. It is not likely, either, that the flankers will do as much to-morrow as they did to-day. They had hard work and were frequently called in by signal because the tangles of thicket and forest and masses of rock made anything like rapid movement impossible. Many of the men, however, will do better handling the tents than they did to-day. While the men scattered through the companies who have seen actual service knew exactly where and how to take hold and therefore had the work done fast, it was evident that many others were tangled in the intricacies of canvas, ropes, and tent pegs, and if left to themselves would have been slow and awkward.

In the gentle art of woodchopping, also, there is room for improvement. The axes were flying briskly to-day a moment after arms were stacked, each cooking detail hurrying to get its fire kindled, but in many cases the stick stuck to the blade, and after some futile wrenches was lifted aloft and slammed vindictively and impotently against the ground—which is an old device of amateur woodsmen, but has never yet severed a stick of wood. While it is possible to reduce a stick of ordinary size to fire length by elevating one end of it and jumping on it in the middle, and while that exercise considered from an athletic standpoint is probably valuable, it is hardly military, and is likely to arouse the derision of the professional.

Company D, Capt. Fiske, had the advance guard to-day, and Company A, Capt. Townsend, the rear guard. A train of ten wagons and an ambulance came along and wheeled into the camp as the men arrived.

Lieut. Scott is officer of the day here, and Sergt. Roosevelt is in charge of the guard.

The camp is in a four-acre field, sloping steeply from the road, surrounded on three sides by a low stone wall and falling to a ravine and a rapid little stream. Beyond the ravine is a steep, grass-covered hill, fringed above with a thick and dark forest growth, which extends to the top of an elevation almost worthy to be called a mountain. Continentalsville is near by; Continentalsville is patriotic, but not majestic.

The cook details are as follows:

Company A—George W. Lyons, Joseph Queckburner, Charles McKeon, Dale Ferguson, C. M. Ammerman, H. D. Nichols, Thomas Smith, and J. F. Geoghan.

Company K—A. H. Bliss, A. G. Hagedorn, Alfred E. Toussant, J. E. S. Oddie, Jr., J. Holly, and Samuel Hoffman.

Company G—C. W. Tripler, Andrew Briner, L. Lawrence, F. K. Nixon, and William N. Dachtera.

Company E—G. B. Gosman, F. H. Judd, Jr., J. W. Remer, G. W. Price, Ward Hillinan, and Fullerton Wells.

Company D—W. B. Shaw, H. W. Wilson, T. E. Darling, P. Woods, A. C. Platt, and H. G. Wempie.

Detectives at the State Camp.

Chief Devery was asked yesterday why detectives had been detailed at the State camp at Peekskill during the stay of the Seventh Regiment. He said there was nothing unusual in this; that it was the custom every year to detail a few detectives at the State camp during the stay of the regiments there.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

James Barrett Testifies that Usurious Interest Charges and High Freights Injure the South.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—James Barrett, Vice President of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, was the only witness before the Industrial Commission to-day. He spoke upon the agricultural conditions in the South, saying they were worse to-day than they had ever been in the history of the country. He said the cotton interest was especially depressed, prices last year amounting to a little over 4 cents per pound. At this price a man could not save himself if he paid wages amounting to more than $3 a month. Planters generally pay about $6 a month for wages, and at such rates they could not prevent a loss if they received less than 6 cents per pound.

Mr. Barrett said that nine-tenths of the cotton grown was mortgaged before it matured. Rates of interest and commission were high, and the merchants were gradually coming into possession of the land. The banks charge 10 per cent. for money for three months' time. He advanced the idea that the National bank act had done vast damage in outlawing real estate as security for money loaned to these bnks, and that all told this act was to the South the most damaging legislation that had ever been enacted.

The railroad rates were such as to render it impossible to longer make watermelon-growing profitable, and the same was true of other garden products.

"The railroads are both the daddy and the mammy of the trusts," Mr. Barrett asserted.

Mr. Barrett said the census of 1890 had shown that Augusta, where he lives, was the most illiterate place in the United States, and he thought this fact was due to the presence of too much politics in the schools.

HORSE CAR AND CAB CRASH.

An Exciting Runaway Accident in Sixth Avenue.

A horse attached to a heavy hansom cab ran away down Sixth Avenue at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and crashed into a crowded horse car that was crossing Forty-second Street. None of the passengers in the car was seriously injured, although several were slightly bruised. The cab and the car were badly damaged.

The runaway started from Patrick J. Frawley's stable, at 801 Sixth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street. William Cain, the driver, had taken his horse in for a feed. He removed the bridle to place the oat bag in position, and the horse, which was facing the doorway, took advantage of his freedom and ran out across the sidewalk and down Sixth Avenue, with the hansom lumbering behind. Cain ran after him, trying to get alongside and catch the runaway by the mane, but he failed, and the horse kept on toward Forty-second Street. The driver of a west-bound Boulevard car did not hear the warning cries of the people along the street until it was too late to stop, and the runaway smashed into the car, striking the rear platform. There were only two persons on the seat on the rear platform. They shoved themselves as far as they could to the other side of the car, and so escaped serious injury. The wheel of the cab was broken and the vehicle toppled over. The horse was thrown around by the force of the collision and landed half way over the railing of the car, which was broken.

One of the men on the rear platform was bruised in the collision, and some women in the interior of the car were said to have been slightly hurt in scrambling away from danger.

Say They Have Caught Train Robbers.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 19.—A special from Monida, Mon., says: Near Dwells, Wyo., just south of Yellowstone Park, early to-day the park scouts captured three men, supposed to be the Union Pacific train robbers. They are now being taken across the country to the Mammoth Hot Springs. The news of their capture was brought to Monida by the driver of the Monida and Yellowstone Park stage. The names of the men are not known. They were captured without the firing of a gun.

TO EQUALIZE TAXATION

Board of State Commissioners Reaches This City.

FRANCHISE TAXES IGNORED

President Feitner of the Local Board Expresses Belief that Valuations Here Will Be Increased.

The Board of State Commissioners reached this city yesterday on their tour of the counties in search of information on which to base their equalization tables, and spent two hours in consultation with President Feitner and other officials of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

The conference took in the general subject of the valuation of property in this city as compared with other sections of the State, and the representatives of the various boroughs were called in to tell about the valuations in their respective localities. The franchise tax was not referred to, except in an offer by President Feitner of all the assistance the local board can give when the State Assessors begin the work of valuing the franchises in this city.

In the discussion the old contention that valuations in this city are higher in proportion than they are up the State was revived and urged by President Feitner.

President Feitner said yesterday that he hoped Mr. Leaycraft would be able to secure a fairer showing for the city than it had had heretofore, though he did not believe it would ever get full justice until it had a majority of the board, to which, he claimed, it is entitled by reason of the fact that it pays 65 per cent. of all the taxes in the State.

The State Commissioners will continue their tour of the State during the Summer and complete their table of equalizations in September. They gave no indication yesterday as to whether they would increase or lower the assessment in this city. When President Feitner's attention was invited to a published report that they might take $500,000,000 off of the valuations here, he said that he thought it much more likely that they would add to it. Last year they added $188,000,000. If an addition is made it will increase the tax rate for the city, but will not involve any revision of local valuations.

President Feitner said that he did not see how the local rate could exceed 2.50 for any of the boroughs, even including the $7,000,000 deficit from last year, which, according to the Controller's interpretation, will have to be borne by Manhattan and the Bronx.

STUDENTS OF PHILANTHROPY.

Class Conducted by the Charity Organization Society Begins Its Work—Some Statistics.

The class in philanthropic work conducted by the Charity Organization Society of New York began its work yesterday in the Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. There were present some twenty out of the complement of twenty-five who will receive instruction during the season of six weeks. These pupils include students and also agents of State Boards of Charities, who wish to familiarize themselves with the methods for the relief of the poor. They come from Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Universities; the University of Chicago, from Denver, and San Francisco. The pupils assemble at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and after listening to lectures, visit institutions, and in the afternoon do office work for the Charity Organization Society.

The topic yesterday was "The Principles Underlying Charity Organization Work and the Need of Co-operation of Charity Institutions."

Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, spoke of the problems that arose in charity work. In New York he said that the situation was complex. Private charity institutions received aid from the State and municipalities, and there were purely State charity institutions as well. In no other State was the distinction between public and private aid less clearly shown. The Charity Organization Society did not give relief directly from its treasury, but it obtained relief for those who were in need from charitably disposed people or from churches and organizations to which those who were in need applied. For this purpose it kept in touch with all churches and relief organizations. It has at present about 1,200 families that may at any time come under its care.

During the past year, continued Mr. Devine, some 20,000 applications were made to his society and to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as the two in a measure co-operated. From July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1898, about 50,000 families were registered as needing relief. Mr. Devine called attention to the fact that the Charity Organization Society carefully investigated every application.

Charles D. Kellogg, Second Vice President of the society, said that charitably inclined people would have to unlearn many things which they imagined were charity.

President Robert W. de Forest of the society remarked that charity was a scientific study. He traced the history of charitable enterprises. He said that the Charity Organization Society stood for personal kindly interest in each poor family.

After to-day's lectures the pupils will visit the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

THE BOND ISSUE HOLD-UP.

Mr. McCall to Make Another Effort to Get the Aldermen to Act—Mr. Coler's Wishes.

Developments in the matter of the bond issue hold-ups are looked for at the meeting of the Municipal Assembly to-day, though no assurance has come from the obstructing members that their attitude will be changed.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, will make another effort to get the Board of Aldermen to act on the resolution authorizing the issue of $570,000 of bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, but yesterday he was not sanguine of success. It is known that several of the Aldermen from Brooklyn and Queens are fixed in their determination to oppose the resolution, apparently in the interest of securing a revaluation of the property and an increase of the award, and it was still thought yesterday that the chances were that the resolution would not pass.

Controller Coler had nothing to say yesterday concerning the bond hold-ups. It being his intention to wait and see what the Municipal Assembly does before taking any further steps in the matter. The Controller is interested chiefly in hurrying action on the issues of bonds intended to settle debts on which the city now is paying 6 per cent. interest. If the Municipal Assembly acts on these, he will be willing for the members to take their time about the bonds for public improvements, like the proposed issue of $2,000,000 for paving, which involve no actual loss of money to the city.

Colorado's Labor Law in Court.

DENVER, Col., June 19.—The Supreme Court of Colorado to-day designated June 29 as the day for hearing oral arguments on the habeas corpus proceedings instituted to test the validity of the eight-hour law. The committee from the Smelter Men's Union, which was in consultation with Manager Grant and the citizens' advisory committee, on Sunday reported to the Union to-day that the trust smelters would not recede from their original proposition of a 10 per cent. advance, though eight-hour shifts would be permitted, and that the trust management was not disposed to recognize the Union in the settlement proceedings nor concede a higher scale of wages for laborers than was prescribed in the 10 per cent. raise. A settlement of this question, it was said, must be deferred until the arrival of President Nash of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

Will of Jacob M. Patterson.

The will of Jacob M. Patterson, the former Quarantine Commissioner and Republican leader, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The amount of personal property is estimated at $4,000, and the amount of realty is said to be unknown. To his widow, Leah Frances Patterson, is left $1,000 and the income from the residue of the estate during her life. When she dies the property will be divided between three daughters, Susan Wheeler Patterson, Georgiana Granger Patterson, and Maude Hill Patterson.

FORSYTHE'S WAISTS.

LAST WEEK OF OUR

GREAT SALE

of $3.50 Wash Waists

at $2.00

WHITE LAWN and MADRAS WAISTS

at the same price,

$2,

REGULAR PRICE, $3.50.

This sale is a pronounced success. Don't miss it.

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LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Our Patrons have the choice of the Best and Purest Hair to be had anywhere in this country. An Especially fine assortment of

GRAY HAIR

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WAVES, BANGS, WAVY SWITCHES

of the finest wavy hair; the most difficult shades matched perfectly. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

WIGS

fitted to the head. Made by Artists—absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

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OUR HAIR DRESSING PARLORS ARE COOLED BY ELECTRICITY.

54 W. 14th St., next door to Macy's, N. Y.

Reputation and Merit are sterling qualities.

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A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities that merit the indorsement of the many physicians who have testified to its sterling value.

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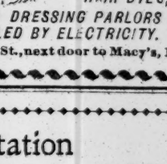

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IF the dipper that is swinging
In the heavens could be filled
To the brim with purest health drink
From roots and bark distilled;
The stars would leave the milky way,
Througing thirstily about,
And they'd shake the solar system
With a universal shout—for

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The perfect SUMMER food

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

MRS. BARROW'S TRIAL SET.

Third Member of the Kidnapping Gang to be Tried Next Monday—A Fund for Her Defense.

The trial of Mrs. Addie Barrow, one of the kidnappers of Marion Clarke, will begin in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court next Monday morning at 10:30. This was decided yesterday by Justice Werner, and was stated as mutually satisfactory by District Attorney Gardiner and William F. Howe, for the defense. The proceedings were brief. Mrs. Barrow's defense will be insanity.

Three thousand dollars has been contributed for the defense of the woman. As to who furnished the money Mr. Howe will give no explanation, except that the person lives in the State, but is not a resident of the city. The money came to him, he says, in the form of a check.

The fight to save Mrs. Barrow is to be made on the ground that since she lost her own baby, two years ago, she has been insane on the subject of little children, and seldom sees a child without entertaining a desire to possess it. Her relatives say that insanity has existed in the family for some generations.

With the money thus donated Mr. Howe will employ Drs. Dana, Hamilton, Mann, and Davis, well-known experts, who will examine the woman and probably testify as to her mental condition.

Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, will remain in the Tombs until after the trial of Mrs. Barrow, during which she will be called as a witness. She will then be sent to the women's prison at Auburn, N. Y.

The Clarke baby was taken to Central Park by her parents on Sunday. At the ice cream pavilion, near the menagerie, she was surrounded by a great crowd, which had assembled there. After a visit to Police Capt. England the child was placed on a donkey and taken along the path by which Carrie Jones fled with her on the Sunday on which she was stolen.

Small Boy Drowns in Mohawk River.

UTICA, N. Y., June 19.—Willie Morrissey, aged eight, while trying to catch fish in the Mohawk River, slipped from the bank into the river here to-day and was drowned.

New Major for the Twelfth.

Capt. George Rathbone Dyer of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, was unanimously elected Major last night at an election held in the armory. Dyer enlisted as a private in Company K of the Seventh Regiment on June 10, 1889. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in Company G in May, 1892; First Lieutenant on March 7, 1893, and Captain May 2, 1895. He is a son of Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island.

To Test Chicago's Automobile Order.

CHICAGO, June 19.—H. C. Osborne and C. E. Woods, prominent business men, were arrested to-day for using automobiles on the South Side boulevards in defiance of the recent order of the South Park Board forbidding motor carriages in its territory. The gentlemen deliberately violated the order for the purpose of being arrested, and the matter will be carried through the courts as a test case.

Pipe Line Company Defeated.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—In the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad against Breckinridge, a decision is rendered in the railroad's favor. This is a defeat for the United States Pipe Line Company, which has been trying to get its oil pipes under the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks in order to reach the New Jersey coast.

PHILADELPHIA ROBBERY

A Trolley Company's Safe Blown Open—Over $3,000 Secured.

TELEPHONE WIRES ARE CUT

Employes of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company Are Bound with Wire and Gagged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—A gang of masked robbers, probably ten in number, early this morning raided the receiving office of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company, at Belmont, in Fairmount Park, and after holding up the receiver and five other employes of the railway, blew open the safe, securing over $3,000, the company's receipts for two days.

Frank Levan, receiver; Frank Watson and Henry B. Whitehouse, conductors; James Cavanaugh, fireman of the power house; Philip Eaves, electrician, and William Cadmus, laborer, were bound hand and foot with wire. In addition to the men who actually committed the robbery, others operated far away from the scene by destroying telegraph and telephone wires connecting with the trolley company's main office. The receipts being unusually heavy on Saturday and Sunday, the robbers evidently decided upon this morning as being a good time to make a big haul.

The men named were all in the office when the burglars made their appearance. Each intruder was armed with two revolvers, and they took the employes completely by surprise. It was the work of a few moments for the robbers to pinion the workmen, who were rolled over to one side of the room, with their faces to the wall.

Ten minutes later the safe had been cracked and the gang had disappeared. The entire city detective force is on the case, but the cracksmen left no clue.

Frank Levan, the night receiver, one of the men gagged and bound by the robbers, told this story of his experience:

"While I was standing at the southern door of the office, next to the stalled cars, I heard footsteps in the rear. Turning, I saw two men with masks on their faces. They had big revolvers in their hands and came directly up to me at the desk. I saw at once that it was up with me. They told me not to move or cry out, or they would kill me. One fellow, who was of enormous size, stuck one of his pistols against my ear. They took me into the conductors' room and tied my hands and feet with wire picture cord, and laid me on the floor, with my face to the wall. The electric lights were burning brightly all the while, and when I got in the conductors' room I saw Whitehouse was being held up in the same way by other desperadoes, also with masks on, and was being bound and gagged.

"When we were laid on the floor a man was detailed to guard each of us. In a few minutes in came another victim, who I think was Watson, a conductor, and he went through the same thing. Then some more of the men came in and were bound, and by this time I thought there must be twelve or fifteen desperadoes at work in the car barn, and that they expected to crack the safe which contained $4,000. The burglars worked very quietly. They turned our bodies away from the safe, so we could not see them, and started to work on the safe. It took them nearly two hours to get the money.

"The explosion of dynamite filled the rooms with a vast lot of smoke and nearly choked us. They must have gotten the tools from the machine shop, as they started to work at once after they had us bound.

"Shortly after the money was taken, the guards, who were over us with drawn pistols, left, telling us to be quiet or we would get shot. After considerable tussling Philip Eaves, the electrician, who was one of those released himself, and he then unbound us."

The car barn of the trolley company, in which the receiver's office is located, stands in a deep ravine leading from Belmont Mansion, a pleasure resort, to the Schuylkill River. The building is surrounded by heavy timber land, and its isolation rendered it perfectly adapted for the work of the robbers. Nitro glycerine was first tried on the safe, but, that failing, it was drilled open with the company's own tools.

Charles A. Porter, President of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company, said this afternoon that the clerks had made an examination of the books and found that the exact amount of money stolen was $3,300.55. This was the cash in the conductors' canvas bags, which had been handed in as each car came into the barn.

"There is every reason to believe that some former employes of the transportation company were implicated in the robbery," said Mr. Porter. "We have been compelled to hire men of whom we knew little. The familiarity of the robbers with the methods pursued by the company shows that they were not ignorant outsiders. It is my opinion that expert cracksmen have gained the services of disaffected employes, and in that way the conspiracy was hatched and carried to a successful outcome."

Peter Duffert and Charles Smith, who say they live in Newark, N. J., and Albert Leeds of Philadelphia were arrested in Fairmount Park this afternoon on suspicion of being connected with the robbery. They were sent to prison for a further hearing in default of bail.

THE LARNEDS WIN AT TENNIS.

Brothers Take the Doubles Championship of New Jersey.

W. A. Larned and his young brother won the doubles championship of New Jersey at lawn tennis yesterday at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The State championship tournament was finished on Saturday, except for the final of doubles, and this match was played off yesterday afternoon.

Fischer and Bostwick, the West Side Tennis Club pair, were badly beaten by the Larneds, the score never reaching deuce in any one of the three sets played. The older Larned forced the play, and Bostwick was the chief point of attack. The young brother of the expert held up his end of the game well, and he will need only a little more experience to become a strong tournament player.

Yesterday's score follows:

Championship Doubles.—Final Round—W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned beat E. P. Fischer and O. M. Bostwick, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

LENOX TENNIS CLUB TOURNEY.

Beals Wright of Boston Proved to be the Star Player of the Day.

Fair weather and a fine field of entries favored the Lenox Tennis Club's tournament, which opened yesterday afternoon on the club courts, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Manhattan Avenue. All of the players expected, with the exception of Allen and Hackett, the two Yale experts, who will be on hand to-day, and Bostwick, who was playing at Orange, were present. Davidson, Paret, Wright, Cragin, Grant, Alexander, and others were present.

Beals Wright of Boston, who holds the National interscholastic championship, was the star of the day and he won a good match in each event. The scratch events will be continued this afternoon, and the handicap singles will be started.

Yesterday's scores follow:

Scratch Singles.—Preliminary Round—G. L. Wyeth beat H. E. Avery by default; F. B. Alexander beat E. B. Barnes, 6—3, 7—5; J. C. Davidson beat F. V. Walsh, 6—1, 6—2; J. M. Vincent beat E. J. Martin, 7—5, 6—4; B. C. Wright beat C. Cragin 7—5, 6—3.

First Round—G. L. Wyeth beat C. W. Inslee 6—4, 6—4; M. Clark beat L. J. Grant, 6—2, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat J. Kearney, Jr., 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—J. P. Paret beat M. Clark, 9—7, 6—2.

Scratch Doubles.—Preliminary Round—W. C. Grant and B. C. Wright beat F. B. Alexander and E. B. Barnes, 6—2, 6—4.

English Tennis Championship Games.

LONDON, June 19.—The lawn tennis championship games opened at Wimbledon to-day with thirty-seven entries. Clarence Hobart, the American player, beat Dixon three sets to one in the first round of the All England Championship. Hobart played a remarkably good game, both in rallying and in back play, fairly outplaying Dixon, whose service was of the hottest description. J. G. Ritchie beat Dr. W. V. Eaves of London, England, the covered court champion.

POLO NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

Westchester Team Defeats Rockaway Club, Both of New York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The Westchester Country Club polo team of New York to-day defeated the Rockaway Country Club team, also from New York, on the grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club, by a score of 12¾ to 7¾ goals. The Westchester team was conceded five goals; thus it will be seen that both teams made the same score. Each team was penalised one-fourth of a goal for safeties. Four periods of fifteen minutes each were played, and the horsemanship of both teams was the best seen here in a long while.

The Westchester team was composed of E. S. Reynal, L. Waterbury, E. C. Potter, and R. L. Beekman, while W. A. Hazard, F. S. Conover, Jr., John E. Cowden, and R. Lamontage, Jr., represented the Rockaway Club. This is the first contest of the Polo Association tournament of 1899 for the Morrell Challenge Cup. The tournament will continue all the week.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB PLANS.

An Ocean Race Will Be a Feature of the Annual Cruise—The Club's Regatta To-day.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will introduce during the coming cruise a feature that promises to make it memorable. This is nothing less than an ocean race. It is several years since such a race has been held. The prospective one of the Atlantic Yacht Club will take place toward the end of the cruise next month, from Shelter Island to Sea Gate, the course being laid outside Long Island and in by Sandy Hook to the clubhouse.

Five schooners have already entered—the Sachem, Ramona, Coronet, Lady Evelyn, and Katrina. The sloops Attilon, Daphne, Uvira, and Wizard are among the probable starters in the sloop, cutter, and yawl classes.

To encourage yacht owners to make this a great club success, valuable prizes are offered by some of the officers.

Commodore Fred T. Adams offers as a first prize for schooners a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup of unique design and as a first prize for sloops one valued at $150.

Fleet Capt. Thomas L. Watson offers a second prize for schooners of $125 and a second prize for sloops of $100.

Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the House Committee, offers a third prize for schooners of $100 and a third prize for sloops of $75.

At a meeting to be held on board the flagship Sachem during the cruise, the details of the start and signals will be perfected. Yachtsmen are very enthusiastic over the race, and all hope that the Columbia and Defender may be among the starters in the sloop class.

An important improvement to the club's new house at Sea Gate was decided upon at a meeting on Saturday night and it will cost about $15,000.

The club's thirty-third annual regatta, to be held to-day, will be one of the most interesting events of the season, as is shown by the list of entries, which follows:

CLASS B, SCHOONERS, 110 FEET OVER ALL.

B5, Colonia, C. A. Postley.

CLASS D, SCHOONERS, 80-FOOT CLASS.

D19, Quissetta, H. F. Lippett; D1, Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw.

CLASS F, SCHOONERS, 65-FOOT CLASS.

—, Uncas, Charles Buchanan; —, Clorita, P. T. Dodge.

SPECIAL CRUISING SCHOONERS.

—, Lady Evelyn, J. F. Ackerman; —, Katrina, Robert A. Tod; —, Ramona, B. M. Whitlock.

SLOOPS, 65-FOOT CLASS.

J14, Gloriana, J. M. Laselle.

SLOOPS, 52-FOOT CLASS.

J14, Kestrel, J. B. Mills; —, Acushla II., Wilmer Hanan; K1, Uvira, R. B. Doremus; K34, Syce, Frederick M. Hoyt.

SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS.

Q12, Eidolon, J. Weir, Jr.

SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS, (CRUISERS.)

J10, Eclipse, L. J. Callanan; J9, Daphne, G. W. Copland; K4, Awa, T. L. Arnold.

YAWL CLASS.

—, Watauga, F. F. Ames; —, Lounger, J. B. Hammond.

SLOOPS, 30-FOOT CLASS.

N126, Newasi, A. H. W. Johnson; 9, Narika, F. T. Cornell; —, Zulu, W. N. Worthley; —, Edla, M. P. Sherman.

KNOCKABOUTS, 25-FOOT L. W. L.

M46, Memory, E. Hope Norton.

KNOCKABOUTS, 25-FOOT SPECIAL.

P96, Song and Dance, L. J. Boury; P140, Kittie, Hazen Morse; 13, Asteryx, C. E. Annett.

SLOOPS, 30-FOOT SPECIAL CLASS.

N33, Hera, R. N. Ellis; N30, Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

MAINSAIL YACHTS, (CABIN CLASS.)

S37, Dot, C. T. Pierce; 5, Ann, John Dixon; 7, Ayala, C. P. Rossmun.

MAINSAIL YACHTS, 25-FOOT CLASS.

T79, Qui Vive, George Freeth.

MAINSAIL YACHTS, OPEN, 20-FOOT CLASS.

27, Martha M., R. G. Moore; 4, Cleota, N. C. Kory.

Harlem Yacht Club's New Home.

The Board of Directors of the Harlem Yacht Club has decided to open the club's new home at City Island on Saturday next. A speech will be made by Commodore Kipp, who will afterward receive the keys from the Building Committee. The club burgee and the ensign will be hoisted to a salute of seventeen guns, and after some speechmaking Steward Jury will serve a collation. There will be musical entertainment and dancing, and in the evening an illumination and fireworks ashore and afloat.

Yachts to Race for the Kaiser's Cup.

DOVER, England, June 19.—A dozen yachts started to-day from here in the race to Heligoland for Emperor William's Cup. The weather was beautiful and a large crowd was present. His Majesty has presented a special gold cup for the present race, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's eighteth birthday. The Emperor, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, is awaiting the arrival of the yachts at Heligoland.

Newport Yatchting Notes.

NEWPORT, June 19.—The yachts departing to-day were the Aphrodite, Langonda, and Seneca. Arrivals, yawl Montecetto and schooner Palmer. The thirty-footer Carolina has gone west to join the other boats of her class in racing.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB RACES.

Small Fliers Had All the Wind They Could Stagger Under—Topmasts Carried Away.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club's forty-second annual regatta, held yesterday off its clubhouse at Gravesend Bay, brought out a number of the small fliers, and the race was sailed in a wind which, though light at the start, constantly increased till on the last leg of a triangular course the boats fairly bowled along. No reefs were taken, however, and two of the boats, Kangaroo and Grace E., carried away their topmasts.

The preparatory signal was fired at 11:55 A. M., and five minutes later the 30-foot, 30-foot, and 25-foot classes of sloops were started, the boats crossing in the following order: Edla, Grace E., Kangaroo, Ilikato, and Zulu.

At 12:05 the 30-foot class cabin cats, 25-foot open cats, and 21-foot open cats were started, and crossed in the following order: Quivive, Ann, Cleota, Dot, Martha M., and Narayana. In the special class of jib and mainsail boats Faustina and Pearl crossed in the order named at 12:10 P. M.

The courses were triangular, the first leg being on the port tack, close hauled, the second windward work, and a run home. The wind, at first from the southwest, hauled to west and freshened, then backed to southwest. Kangaroo lost her topmast when the wind hauled to west, but she continued in the race and won in her class. The prettiest feature of the race was the contest between Edla and Zulu, so close that the boats must be measured before a decision is rendered. Edla crossed the line 27 seconds ahead of her rival.

The times of finish were as follows:

SLOOPS.—CLASS M.—36 Foot. Start 12 M.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
*Ilikato, E. H. Converse	3 21 25	
Kangaroo, C. H. Humphreys	3 19 40	3 19 40
CLASS N.—30-Foot. Start 12 M.		
*Edla, W. F. Sherman	3 29 18	.....
*Zulu, Fraser & Worthley	3 29 45	.....
CLASS P.—25-Foot. Start 12 M.		
†Grace E., W. A. Neidhardt	.....	.....

CATS—CLASS S.—30-Foot, Cabin. Start 12:05 P. M.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	2 40 00	2 40 00
Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	2 43 30	2 34 58
*Ann, John Dickson	3 06 25	
CLASS T.—25-Foot, Open. Start 12:05.		
Martha M., R. B. Moore	2 00 30	1 58 28
Cleota, N. T. Cary	1 54 00	1 54 00
CLASS V.—21-Foot, Open. Start 12:05 P. M.		
Narayana, H. H. Morton	2 15 31	2 15 31
SPECIAL CLASS—JIB AND MAINSAIL. Start 12:10 P. M.		
Faustina, R. C. Hopkins	3 11 30	3 11 30
*Pearl, George Patterson	3 02 20	.....

*Not measured. †Time not taken.

The winners were Kangaroo, Qui Vive, Cleota, Narayana, and Faustina.

ENTER NORMAL COLLEGE

More Than 700 Candidates Pass the Admission Examinations.

THE FOUR HIGHEST AVERAGES

Per Cent. Required to Become a Student Was 74.5—A Complete List of the Successful Girls.

More than 700 candidates from the city schools have passed the examination for admission to the Normal College. President Hunter said that there were 1,020 who tried for admission. There are more admissions from private and parochial schools than ever before. The highest averages were obtained by the following:

IRMA SIMON, School No. 78..... .96 4-10
RUTH E. MESSENGER, No. 50.... .95 8-10
FANNY LEVY, No. 10..... .94 7-10
EMILY L. HANNA, No. 56..... .94 5-10

The following is a list of those who passed, having obtained 74.5 per cent. or greater:

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 2—Rebecca Cohen and Rebecca Ginzburg.

SCHOOL NO. 3—Aylma E. Barbour, Irene M. Brown, Florence Casey, Estelle K. Christensen, Amelia M. Colyer, Olga W. Demarest, Lisette C. Von Eberhard, Ida M. Farling, Daisy G. Fitzgerald, Margaret V. Hutton, Ethel G. Horn, Helen M. Knowles, Theresa Kraker, Katherine J. McConnell, Helen Nieter, Angela R. Peters, Frances A. Paris, Dorothy Scott, Mary Treacy, Edith Turner, Blanche L. Waltzfelder, Margaret Withers, and Caroline Wilson.

SCHOOL NO. 5—Mabel E. Blake, Lucy Bernstein, Florence Brennan, Linda Fraissinet, Edna Farrell, Frieda Glanz, Jeannette Hilborn, Antonia Hahn, Alma Joachimsen, Teresa Masterson, Emeline McCaffrey, Victoria Moss, Ethel Penn Patek, Mary J. Ryan, Mary Wiechers, Amelia Wechsler, and Marie Quinn.

SCHOOL NO. 7—Rose Donner, Sophia Frankel, Minnie Goldbowitz, Ella Lemowitz, Ida Raphaer, and Rose Weyerich.

SCHOOL NO. 9.—Isabelle K. Russell, Bessie M. Witbeck.

SCHOOL NO. 10.—Grace C. Affleck, Lille Bernhard, Florence E. Egerton, Florence Lillie Bernhard, Florence E. Harvey, Fanny Lockwood, Agatha H. Meyer, Greta M. Mocre, Ella Ormay, Lella A. Ryer, Helen M. Roberts, Jeannette Schwalenberg, Annie Tisch Mai E. Van Court, Nellie M. Wagner.

SCHOOL NO. 13.—May Astmann, Elizabeth Cohen, Nellie Doisen, Rose Ecker, Lillian M. Epstein, Isabella Exiner, Rebecca V. Furmann, Fannie Frank, Celia Horrowitz, Rose Horr.

SCHOOL NO. 14.—Lucy Avely, Catherine V. Fitzgerald, Frances Gleason, Margretta Roselle.

SCHOOL NO. 18.—Flora Alrens, Rose Bendheim, Tessie Bodenheimer, Annie Faber, Lillie Featherstone, Lillie Gaverlitz, Anna Johnson, Blanche Minzesheimer, May Palmer, Ella Rinckhoff, Cassie Regan, Emma Weiss.

SCHOOL NO. 19.—Annie G. Anthony, Eugenie C. Beeh, Rose E. Cristalli, Matilda, Furrer, Annie Gavrony, Alice A. Richardson, Minnie Wessel, May Magda Wiegand, Rose A. Weitlauf, Annie Wolff.

SCHOOL NO. 24—Grace E. O'Brien, Beulah E. Dumble, Lillias M. Smith, and Minnie Wainright.

SCHOOL NO. 33—Mary C. Anderson, Nettie L. Barnes, Mary R. Clarke, Bertha Gurnee, Euphemia I. Henry, Catherine A. Hurley, Bridget M. McCauley, Joanna B. Phelan, Emma E. Poppe, and Martha L. Schroeder.

SCHOOL NO. 35—Frances H. Altman, Mary H. Burns, Harriet Doisen, Anna Englander, Carolina M. Ernst, Helen Freund, Martha Hahn, Edna R. Heimberger, Helen A. Jablonsky, Ida R. Laverty, Irene S. Levi, Rosa Ruzow, Mary F. Ryan, Mary Schoen, and Anna M. Susling.

SCHOOL NO. 37—Rita Offner, Maybelle R. Arnold, Doretta Bernhart, Kate Braunstein, Mary Bullman, Catherine Burke, Etna M. Caffry, Alice F. Correll, Susan Crimmins, Elinor Corman, Stella Kisch, Margaret Meehan, Anita Newman, Florence L. Walker.

SCHOOL NO. 38.—Sarah E. Abrahams, Edith C. Cochran, Lillie M. Collins, Florence A. Goldman, Alice D. Hoyt.

SCHOOL NO. 43.—Clara R. Gottfried, Augusta Sophian.

SCHOOL NO. 44—Lizzie Berkit, Sarah Crystal, Christina D. Daneke, Madeline Grande, Lucy Tunny, Kate Till, Fanny Kaier.

SCHOOL NO. 45—Anna V. Vollinger, Mary Browne, Jennie Connolly, Mabel Conway, Marguerite Donaldson, Henrietta Enoch, Katharine Fox, Georgina M. Girvin, Suzanne Gullon, Della G. Horrigan, Lena Horwitz, Nellie Horwitz, Barbara Junemann, Ida S. Kenny, Bessie P. Killock, Isabelle London, Saidie Long, Ailsie I. MacAdam, Jennie B. McCullough, Viola G. Maples, Helene E. Meng, Emma O'Neill, Emma M. Saunders, Grace M. Schmitt, Lella Squier, Melanie Thompson, Lillie A. Wilson.

SCHOOL NO. 46.—Josephine H. Cavanagh, Mary E. A. Fitzgerald, Minnie Haff, Martha Hopkins, Grace F. Jimmerson, May T. McKelvey, Mary W. Murtha, Elena Rionda, Isabella Sinclair, May A. Smith, Josephine F. Teller, and Edith G. Usher.

SCHOOL NO. 48.—Louise J. F. Calame, Ida C. Fitschen, and Estelle Lowy.

SCHOOL NO. 50.—Teresa C. Brennan, Edna E. Berry, Margaret H. Creeden, Isabelle Davidson, Florence M. Donnelly, Louise Fischer, Blossom M. Ham, Louisa E. Hays, Carolina M. Henschel, Margaret V. Joyce, Ana M. Mahoney, May F. Newman, Irene M. Waatz, and May M. Wolff.

SCHOOL NO. 52—Flora B. Aitken, Fannie F. Murray.

SCHOOL NO. 53.—Hattie Bach, Rebecca Bloch, Millie De Vries, Lillie G. Holl, Mary Heyl, Florence M. Kunz, Blanche V. Lewy, Sadie Michel, Johanna L. Steen, Matilda Steinhardt, Lillie Wolff.

SCHOOL NO. 54.—Jeannie R. Baxter, Alice Blythe, Lucille E. Cahen, Tillie Cohn, Florence A. Coonan, Florence Davey, Mabel Harvey, Mabel Hayes, Clara A. Herrington, Marie Huckins, Elsie C. Kaufman, May Knox, Ann R. Krumpire, Bessie Lowenthal, Grace Merritt, Ethel F. Middleton, Isabella Mitchell, Cecilia Natkins, Mabel Rockwell, Birdie Roth, Elizabeth Scholes, Harriet W. Simon, Mercy Stalling, Elsa Wehle, Lillian Wismer.

SCHOOL NO. 56—Margaret Christie, Emily L. Hanna, Bertha B. Hirsch, Sarah E. Hutton, Sadie Israel, Augusta C. Koechling, Helen A. Messenger, Ruth E. Messenger, Margaret Sloan, Barbara White.

SCHOOL NO. 57—Emily L. Alster, Laura Betancourt, Lauretta A. Byrnes, Dora Davis, Isabella Davis, Mary V. Donovan, Mary A. Duffy, May C. Fagan, Rosa Fried, Julia S. Gunzendorf, Sarah Hering, Regina Hirsch, Annie E. Lewis, Lucy Lipman, Etta Lurie, Florence McDonough, Elena Mappiethorpe, Hannah Marx, Lillie J. Meeres, Estelle G. Mente, Julia E. Murphy, Elizabeth P. O'Connell, Evaline H. Pillsbury, Julia E. Schwarz, Lena Shiman, Mildred A. Siedenburg, Hattie Simon, Augusta Strauss, Elizabeth M. Stronse, Fannie Timberger, Ella M. Walsh, Florence S. Wheelock, and Ella Kitty Wood.

SCHOOL NO. 58—Blanche Adamsky, Josephine Bender, Frieda Biehl, Sadie Bleistift, Helen M. Capen, Mary F. Clark, Nettie Davidson, Augusta Durre, Estelle Frank, Selina Greenstern, Elizabeth P. Haupt, Mildred Hirsch, Dorothy D. Jacobs, Jennie B. Keuper, Lillian Levy, Mary Margaret Lilly, May Veronica Lilly, Susan E. Meyerholz, May Moxan, Maude Obermeier, Margaret O'Connor, Kathleen Powers, Elizabeth Schenck, Grace Walker, and Edith Wemhsdd.

SCHOOL NO. 60—Alice L. Brennan and Hattie E. Cunningham.

SCHOOL NO. 61—Charlotte A. Hake, Annie Lechnyr, Marie Matzka, Rose M. Mullen, Jeannie N. Ross, and Marie Stein.

SCHOOL NO. 62—Mary E. Bale and Genevieve Barry.

SCHOOL NO. 63—Charlotte I. Alwell, Renie M. Carson, Ada L. Conner, Margaret F. Conroy, Bertha Helde, Elsa I. Hemberger, Hattie M. Hugershoff, Mary E. Magner, Elsie Sameth, and Tillie M. Scherzingler.

SCHOOL NO. 64—Belle Beekman, Kate L. Dickinson, Belle Hollihan, Agnes McMurray, and Margaret A. Wehner.

SCHOOL NO. 65—Georgette Blaesius, Helen C. Conlin, Emily F. Edmiston, Kathleen E. Hurty, and Mary F. O'Neill.

SCHOOL NO. 66—Julia M. Loughlin and Doretta F. O'Melia.

SCHOOL NO. 68—Lillie E. Batdorf, Alice E. Behrend, Amy I. Bottome, May V. Callahan, Elsie K. Clinch, Alice M. Carey, Ethel R. Cocks, Helen Carter, Kathleen J. Cosgroove, May Cox, Ida M. Farrington, Christina Forshay, Olga Fink, Bessie Gattle, Alice E. Hawkins, Lillian W. Hillabrand, Florence R. Hecksher, Catherine A. Kenney, Pearl M. Levy, Loretta M. McDermott, Wanda M. MacDonald, Aline I. McDonald, May Monell, Anna M. McConnell, Anna Pollock, Mary G. McMackin, May A. Russell, Sadie E. Street, and May M. Trueman.

SCHOOL NO. 69—Estell H. Boyd, Anna J. Cristie, Blanche E. M. Cadlerls, Amanda L. Eitzen, Mary Frankelstein, Ida Loeb, Lillian G. Loveland, Mabel J. Lavary, Mary A. Leal, Rose Mollner, Blanche Moshkovitz, Elizabeth McQuade, Pauline R. Nagel, Josephine W. Nivison, Elizabeth A. O'Keefe.

SCHOOL NO. 71—Caroline Grossman, Frances V. Neumann, Judith Teven.

SCHOOL NO. 72—Edna Alexander, Nettie Brand, Letitia C. Davidson, Loretta A. Farnan, Dora Fisher, Ida Frankel, Isabel Faust, Loretta A. Fitzpatrick, Anna Greene, Hannah Goldsmith, Anna C. Ganz, Mildred Horowitz, Edna Levy, Nellie Lynch, Agnes Morrison, Theresa G. McAward, Rose Mendelsohn, Mary C. McCarney, Nellie Quattlander, Frances H. Rovics, Jeannette F. Rubin, Blanche A. Reap, Rachel Ringler, Hulda A. Schotten, Lula H. Waller, Sarah M. Zellman, Elizabeth Zaliser.

SCHOOL NO. 73—Estelle Candler, Mary Edlen, Edith Hanford, Florence Nathan.

SCHOOL NO. 76—Eleanor Brunswick, Edna L. Bloomberg, Anna Borgman, Lillie Elkann, Jessie B. Graham, Carrie Harder, Margaretta R. Hill, Cherrie Isaacs, Anita Jones, Gertrude Jackson, Elsie Kohut, Alice V. Kutz, Sarah Levy, Rena Levy, Augusta Levy, Ella Light, Fannie Mayer, Minnie Mandel, Aurora Mc-Cormick, Frances G. Scanlan, Angela Sprague, Gertrude Simon, Ruth Schubach, Henrietta O. Oshinsky, Wilhelmine Oetjen, Nana Passholz, Elsa Tusk, and Madeline Wulfheff.

SCHOOL NO. 78—Amelia Haas, Mabel E. Howe, Irma Simon, and Lillian Stephens.

SCHOOL NO. 87—Bessie Eagar, Louis G. Gies, Sophie Loeb, and Florence Stein.

SCHOOL NO. 88—Rebecca Aaronson, Ida Bayern, Annie M. Bradley, Clara A. Burns, Annie Cohen, Esther Gold, Estelle Herskowitz, Pauline Hershkowitz, Augusta Hammerschlag, Sarah Jacobs, Miriam Morgenroth, Rebecca Perlman, Sarah Reisman, Agnes P. Riordan, Mary Regan, Annie Y. Steinberger, Dora S. Spira, Esther Sporer, Sarah Sobel, and Dora Weber.

SCHOOL NO. 90—Sadie Begelspiker, Viola Falk, Arleen Goodwin, Jessie H. Munro, Christine Martin, Louise Olsch, Clara Rosenfeld, Laura J. Rebe, Grace Adele Roach, Julia A. Walsh, and Helen Williams.

SCHOOL NO. 91—Clara M. Klotz, Alice M. Davis, Agnes V. Dillon, Anna E. Leaycraft, Edna L. Brown, and Mary J. McLoughlin.

SCHOOL NO. 92—Julia Alexander, Maud Buchbinder, Lillian A. Deane, Josephine Bolliger, Lillian F. Buggy, Marion R. Des Marets, Grace Edna Earl, Alice M. Ehrlich, Sadie Fox, Eleanor Gans, Gertrude Graf, Maud M. Grumbacker, Florence G. Hauptner, Edith Hamilton, Pauline Hoffman, May Louise Harwood, Myrtle W. Isaacs, Jeannette Lawson, Mary E. McWalters, May Osternorff, Grace Ryer, Viola Schiff, René Stucky, Mary A. Shell, Belle S. Straus, Jennie Topping, Elsie B. Taylor, Marcella L. Van Brunt, Grace Van Wagner, Marguerite C. Walton.

SCHOOL NO. 97—Elizabeth W. Sullivan, Lydia M. Bochert, Annie G. Scully, Anna S. Clair, and Reta Rough.

SCHOOL NO. 103—Irene Bernstein, Teresa Brady, Marie Crinion, Lotta Cohn, Irma Deinstein, Maude Emra, Juliette Foltz, Diana Groszcky, Olive Hoyne, Grace Leech, Isabella McQuade, Alice Murphy, Florence McNeice, Ruth Miller, Marie Nixon, Hattie Wolf.

SCHOOL NO. 147—Millie Arnold, Mary Atkin, Isabel A. Apirian, Minnie Brekstone, Sarah Dondes, Esther Frank, Esther Jablow, Lena Lieberman, Esther Levy, Rebecca Levy, Sarah Greenberg, Sarah Sochik, Rebecca Waseman.

SCHOOL NO. 155—Sarah A. Alchorn, Mary Eustis, Beatrice A. Miller, Loretta B. Foley, Sarah Ferndon.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL NO. 15—Mildred A. McNamara.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT—Ray F. Abrams, Laura S. Bell, Ethel Bendheim, Elizabeth M. Blondel, Edna M. Brigham, Alma M. Brillowa, Anna M. Brinkman, Elna F. Brown, Irma Goodchaux, Tessie Beatrice Cohen, Agnes J. Colbran, Margaret R. Colbran, Ruth H. Davis, Loretta M. Fay, Louise H. Forbes, Ethel C. Fraser, Carmel Haggerty, Madeline B. Harris, Natalie R. Hitchcock, Amy Isaacs, Ethel May King, Gertrude R. Kudlich, Rita Lamline, Fannie M. Lawson, Elsie Leerburger, Eleanor A. Leinhos, Frances L. Leonard, Edwina Leah Levy, Matilda J. McKeown, Blanche F. Marks, Lillian Mela, Dorothy Meltzer, Gwendoline Meltzer, Caroline L. Moeller, Agnes L. Murray, Eva W. Peck, Margaret E. Pegrane, Mary Edna Petty, Ada C. Ray, Elsie F. Redman, Nellie R. Reynolds, Eva Sayre, Martha Scherer, Anna M. Sherwood, Zita J. Slemon, Edith Somborn, Marie de C. W. Struthers, Zipporat Steveman, Ella M. Sully, Lotta Teichman, Viola Wartzfelder, Lynnie S. Walker, Constance F. Whitehead, Minnie Zieser.

PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE STUDENTS—Ottilie Alforth, Caroline Alt, Bettie Ashworth, Mary Bain, Irma Bainbridge, Mary M. A. Barry, Marie R. Brunow, Fannie V. Bick, Margaret Boyle, Lillian Canary, Maud C. Carroll, Agnes M. Cassidy, Mary A. Clark, Anna B. Collins, Mary M. Collins, Margaret Cullinane, Elsie Domm, Kathryn F. Dillon, Margaret Doherty, Mary A. Doolittle, May A. Dowling, Nellie Downing, Mary Duffy, Margaret J. Dugan, Irene C. Durkin, Agnes Dwyer, Barbara Epstine, Ernestine Fantel, Mary H. Fay, Claire L. Gilmartin, Anna L. Guiney, Mary Hayes, Josephine Helder, Ella Hernon, Clara Holde, Agnes Houston, Loretta A. Jones, Jeannette Kackeissen, Sabina R. Keogh, Florence E. Kerr, Rose M. Kerrigan, Annie Kunker, Emma M. T. Lynch, Mary McCaffrey, Amanda L. McCabe, Grace E. MacDonald, Mary C. B. McGann, Mary A. McGuinness, Mary M. McKeon, Helen Mc Loughlin, Julia McLaughlin, Mary McLoughlin, May F. McManus, Helen S. Magee, Mary A. Martin, Ella H. Marx, Gertrude Mayer, Anna M. Moore, Florence Myers, Elizabeth C. Owens, Lillie C. F. Owens, Mary E. W. Petry, Marion Randell, Rose Raphael, Elizabeth R. Regan, Ellen Reilly, Isabel Scanlin, Lucy Seckel, Dorothy C. Steinkamp, Elizabeth Tighe, Jeannette E. Tobin, Alma Tode, Helene J. Walsh, Clara Weingart, Elizabeth Willstumpf, Clara M. Zimmerman.

Lafayette College Commencement.

EASTON, Penn., June 19.—The class-day exercises at Lafayette College were held today on the campus in front of South College. A memorial tablet to Gen. Charles A. Wickoff, class of '55, who was killed before Santiago, was unveiled. It is in the main corridor of Pardee Hall, and was erected by the class of '99. The address was delivered by Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the United States Army, who was a classmate of Gen. Wickoff.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD HERE.

Says Sanitary Condition of Santiago Is Excellent—Will Go to Washington To-day.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, arrived from Cuba yesterday by the way of Boston with his wife and two children. They made the trip to Boston on the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey. They are temporarily at the Cambridge.

The original Colonel of the Rough Riders appears in excellent health and is quite satisfied with the general condition of affairs in Santiago.

"Everything is in good shape in Santiago City," said he, "and the sanitary conditions have been so much improved that I am warranted in saying the health of the place is better than that of New York. That is saying a good deal, but it is true. Many roads have been macadamized; five miles of streets have been asphalted, new sewers have been constructed, and the streets have been cleaned and will be kept clean.

"Much that is not true has been published with reference to existing conditions in Cuba. I am only speaking of Santiago Province, of the rest of Cuba I am not in a position to speak. You can say for me, however, that no matter what may be said of the Cubans and their ability for self-government, I am satisfied that if we give them a good government there will be no problems to solve in Cuba.

"Just now our great trouble is to do something for the thousands of unemployed. The lower classes of Cubans are anxious to work, and there is plenty of chance for employment if we only had the means to pay them. New schools under an American system are sadly needed, and there is also great need of a new judicial system. These will come in time.

"When I left Cuba everything was quiet there and a good feeling prevailed, especially among the better classes. I was ordered home by the Secretary of War, and I am going to Washington to-morrow night. I hope to conclude my business in this country in time to permit of my return to Santiago on the 29th instant. I shall leave my wife and children here for the Summer."

Gen. and Mrs. Wood accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson to the New York Theatre last night. Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Judson are sisters.

PAYMENT FOR CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Work on the New Lists Has Already Begun.

HAVANA, June 19.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has instructed Gen. Rafael Rodriguez, his chief of staff, to open an office in Quinta de las Molinas and to begin the preparation of the new lists. The work was begun today. Gen. Rodriguez mailed personal notices and published in all the newspapers of the island instructions to division, corps, brigade, regimental, and company commanders to send, so soon as possible, complete data—the names of all the men of their commands, with the dates of enlistment and the periods of service. The preparation of the lists will be pushed forward with all speed, because of the pitiable condition of the soldiery, virtually mobilized miles from home at the pay stations.

Col. Randall has returned from paying the Cuban soldiers. He says he paid almost 2,800 men. The majority delivered up their arms, which were turned over to the civil authorities. A few men were arrested for issuing bogus certificates of discharge and were turned over to the alcaldes. The General does not know what happened to them. He expects to begin paying those now unpaid in Havana to-morrow.

Spanish Consul General at Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Señor Segrario, recently appointed Spanish Consul General at Havana, is about to leave Washington to establish himself at Havana.

DRUGGISTS WILL MEET CLERKS.

Joint Conference Arranged to Discuss Question of Shorter Hours.

At the regular meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association last evening at the College of Pharmacy, Secretary Thomas J. Keenan read a

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THE BEEF INQUEST AND THE EXPORT TRADE.

The various meat investigations and the political capital which has been made out of them by American newspapers have done our interests more injury, not only in Germany, but in all European countries which I have visited, than all the foreign influence put together. Unless efforts are made to disabuse the European mind of some of these libelous charges against American meat as a whole, the loss of this trade will range from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 per annum.

It must be borne in mind that only the wildest and most exaggerated statements find their way into the foreign prints. The effect will be to shun our products, and that is just what the Agrarian press of the entire Continent want. Those foreign officials in Germany and elsewhere, therefore, who are willing to accord us justice, have a difficult and thankless task. They are constantly met with extracts from our own journals and declarations of our own statesmen and officials to the effect that our meat is bad. Further comment is unnecessary.—ROBERT P. PORTER.

Shall we, then, uncomplainingly swallow anything the beef men give us, see our soldiers sicken and die of it, apologize to EAGAN, say there was nothing in the beef stories?

When Germany charged that our meats were infected with fatal germs we disproved the accusation. If she now charges that we send her embalmed beef we can doubtless disprove that accusation. But the only ground on which the authors of the charges about the army beef can be censured by Mr. PORTER or anybody else is the falsity of their charges. Their charges were not false. They were proved to be true in a multitude of cases. The primary responsibility rests with EAGAN and the beef men themselves.

Some persons say that the exposure of the scandals of Tammany misrule gives the city a bad name. They would no doubt agree with Mr. PORTER that the talk about the beef was a mistake. It hurts trade.

Our export trade will not be seriously or permanently injured if we export only honest meats. Germany will find out that the army beef and the meats we send her are quite different. The use made of the beef stories over there is the work of the Agrarian protectionists.

OUR RACE PROBLEM.

The latest report of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund for the Education of the Freedmen is not cheerful reading, especially the part contributed by the Secretary and executive officer, Dr. CURRY. Dr. CURRY disclaims pessimism, and protests that it would be little less than sinful to despair, but the substance of the report he has to make is that we are facing a problem of the gravest nature, not only without any adequate effort to meet it, but without any general knowledge that it exists. He describes the course of the Federal Government with reference to the colored race since 1865 as cruelly indifferent and inadequate. And he declares in effect that the tremendous evils which are involved in the future of the two races dwelling together are not diminishing. If that be true, and if there be no way of meeting these evils promptly and effectively so as to check and reverse the present course of events, then the situation can hardly be called anything but desperate.

Briefly stated, the situation as we gather it from Dr. CURRY is that the numbers of the colored race are constantly increasing, and their condition as to industry, health, moral and mental capacity, and habit is at least not improving. At the close of the civil war they were in numbers a little over 4,000,000. Dr. CURRY estimates their number now at 8,000,000, only 20 per cent. of whom ever knew slavery. It is true that in proportion to the increase of the population of the whole country or of the States in which they chiefly dwell, the race is losing its relative importance; it is not growing as fast as the white race; but the difference is not very great, and the actual numbers of the colored people in the South and the relation they bear to the industry and production of that section make the relative disparity in increase an element of small consequence in the problem of the future. They are still practically one-third of the total population of what we call the South, and in several of the States they are in actual majority, while in several more they are nearly one-half. In the cotton States they furnish practically all the labor for the crop, and in all the States in which they are more than one-third of the population they furnish the larger part of the manual labor. From the political, social, and industrial points of view, therefore, they are an essential element in the general life of the community. If they are stationary, as Dr. CURRY finds that they are, in morals, in mental force, in physical force, then their future is not only a matter for grave consideration, but for real alarm.

We have the greatest respect for the ability and character of Dr. CURRY, and we know of very few men in the Union who have had such opportunity as his to study the problem he discusses. At the same time we are not prepared to take quite so gloomy a view of the situation as he takes. We do not doubt the evils he describes or that the conditions in places and over considerable areas are becoming worse, but whether they are on the whole becoming worse or better is a question that, it seems to us, cannot be answered without an investigation more extended, systematic, scientific, and minute than even he has been able to make. It is a most difficult and complex question, involving many obscure elements, and it would require a long time to determine them exactly enough to make a reasonably sure conclusion possible. On the surface the fact that the States in which the negroes are so large a part of the population have clearly not retrograded in material prosperity since the close of the civil war, but on the contrary have progressed wonderfully from the terribly low condition in which that war left them, would seem to be inconsistent with the theory that their laboring population has in that period not kept pace with the advance.

Of one fact, however, there can be no doubt whatever. That is that the problem is a serious one, and that it demands the utmost support of all agencies of education such as that in which Dr. CURRY is engaged. The Slater Fund is used to aid a number of schools, chiefly for the teaching of teachers in all branches of practical education, such as the Hampton, Va.; the Tuskeegee, Ala.; the Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; the Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.; the Tongaloo, Miss.; the Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.; the Straight University, New Orleans, and the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. To sustain and strengthen these, to establish others, to extend in every possible way the beneficent work that they are doing, this is the one duty as to which there is no room for doubt. It is a duty for individual citizens and for the Governments of the various States interested, and it is one that the National Government also may with entire safety take up.

MR. OSBORNE AND THE GRAND JURY.

In his eagerness to make out a case against the May Grand Jury, the District Attorney has revealed many of the secrets of the Grand Jury room and thrown a flood of light upon the extraordinary procedures in the Molineux case.

It is now made clear that Major GARDINER has had two cases against MOLINEUX; one he has tried in the newspapers and the other before the Grand Jury. The newspaper case includes various charges against young MOLINEUX of which there is no other proof than the gossip of the clubs and the newspapers. The sincerity of Major GARDINER'S solicitude for Gen. MOLINEUX, the father of the accused, is indicated by the fact that he has gone entirely beyond his official duty to blacken the character of the son in private conversations with Gen. MOLINEUX'S friends.

It does not appear that any evidence to sustain these assertions is now, or ever has been, in the possession of the District Attorney, if we except what is known as the "three-crescent letter" upon which District Attorney OSBORNE has laid so much stress in his newspaper interviews. This letter was written on a blue note sheet having as a monogram three crescents, the paper being the same as that used in the Barnet and Cornish letters. Mr. OSBORNE has published the information that a paper dealer who testified before the Grand Jury stated that this paper was manufactured by his firm and sold in the open market, but the use of the same peculiar paper in these three letters certainly suggests a connection between them. What this connection may be is so far a matter of guesswork. Evidently the Grand Jury did not consider it a sufficient basis for the indictment of MOLINEUX, and it is not impossible that it may suggest an entirely different theory than that of his guilt.

As there does not appear to be any other evidence against the character of MOLINEUX in the possession of the District Attorney, it is obvious that none could have been presented to the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorney OSBORNE has unbosomed himself very freely as to the witnesses called before the Grand Jury, but he makes no mention of the witness who appeared at the Coroner's inquest to testify that MOLINEUX had, in the name of BARNET, hired a letter box of him. It would appear that the letter-box witness was not before the May Grand Jury.

Indeed, the statements of Mr. OSBORNE supplemented and explained by the affidavit of the foreman of the May Grand Jury make it clear that the District Attorney's office relies for the conviction of the accused entirely upon what Mr. OSBORNE describes as the "indisputable" evidence of the hired experts of handwriting. The affidavit of Foreman CHURCH shows that the testimony of these experts was thoroughly sifted and that, after a careful examination of the disputed handwritings with the aid of an expert and a microscope, the jury came unanimously to the conclusion that MOLINEUX did not write the address on the poison package or the Barnet and Cornish letters. What the Assistant District Attorney sought was to persuade the jury that the opinion of an expert as to handwriting has the same authority as the testimony of a witness to a fact within his knowledge. The worthlessness of this conclusion is shown by the fact that the testimony of a single credible witness that he actually saw a person write a given document would outweigh the testimony of any number of experts that he did not write it.

The District Attorney may succeed in convincing another Grand Jury that his expert testimony is "indisputable," but that will not alter the fact that expert testimony against MOLINEUX is disputed by one of the most competent experts in the country, Mr. CARVALHO, who was in the employ of the District Attorney's office and had its confidence until his science compelled him to refuse to join the attempt to indict MOLINEUX; nor will it alter the fact that the May Grand Jury, having among its members many gentlemen of large experience in business affairs and accustomed to the daily examination of handwriting, came to the unanimous conclusion that Mr. CARVALHO was right when he asserted very persistently after a careful examination that MOLINEUX was not the author of the accusing letters and address. The expression of unqualified opinions as to the identity of handwriting is always open to suspicion. G. L. M. STRAUSS in his "Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian" tells many curious anecdotes of the facility with which Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, the Attorney General, afterward Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, was able to imitate handwritings. On one occasion he wrote a legal opinion in the handwriting of Sir WILLIAM WEBB FOLLETT, which was couched in the most obscure and involved phraseology. When this was submitted to Sir WILLIAM he acknowledged the authorship of the opinion, but said he could not for the life of him account for the strange state of hallucination under which it was written.

Mr. OSBORNE asserts that the examination of the May Grand Jury into this case was not sufficiently thorough. If it was less thorough than it should have been he alone was to blame, for, as now appears, he was permitted to call before the jury all the witnesses he desired and to ask them as many questions as he pleased. The truth would seem to be that the examination was much more thorough than Mr. OSBORNE intended it should be. The May Grand Jury devoted to it as many days as the previous jury devoted hours, and they are reported to have asked the witnesses many pertinent questions not in the programme of the District Attorney. If Mr. OSBORNE is so confident that the examination was improper, why does he not open to the press the stenographic report of the testimony? Grand Jurors are subjected to a penalty if they reveal testimony, but the District Attorney is subject to no such restrictions, as he has shown by giving out such portions of the testimony as he thinks will aid him in making out his case against the jury.

The persistent assertions of Mr. OSBORNE, the Grand Jury necessarily being silent, tend to create a false impression. The simple fact is, so far as we can discover, that in the Molineux case the only departure from immemorial custom governing the action of courts and the juries is due to a most extraordinary and inexplicable determination on the part of the District Attorney's office to find a victim without regard to reason or evidence. If the case goes before another Grand Jury the examination should be made as complete as that conducted by the May Jury during the four days of its inquiry.

LAW AND ORDER.

That was a spectacle very shameful to the City of New York which was allowed to be presented last Sunday on the "lower east side." The unhappy cripple, Mr. DUNLAP, may be a visionary or a fanatic. We are inclined to believe that he is a little of both. But he has the same rights as Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON or as any other citizen who may choose to espouse an unpopular cause, and among them is the right to convert anybody whom by legal means he can convert to his way of thinking. In this right it is the duty of the authorities to sustain him to the utmost, and if necessary by the whole force of the municipality.

This right was set at naught in the most shameful way. The unfortunate missionary had before had warnings, and so had the police, that his evangelistic operations were liable to provoke riot and that a considerable force would be necessary to protect him in his right of free speech. The Captain of the precinct seems to have meant to do his duty in detailing half a dozen patrolmen, and there is no question that the patrolmen thus detailed did their duty fully. But it turned out that they were numerically entirely inadequate to cope with the savage mob they encountered, and no effort seems to have been made to reinforce them. Worst of all, it is reported that shouts of "Hurrah for VAN WYCK!" and "Hurrah for DEVERY!" mingled with the cries from the mob of "Down with DUNLAP!" That is to say, the mob believed, and so far as this riot went were quite justified in believing, that the very men who are charged with the maintenance of public order would not maintain it whenever an east side mob undertook to disturb it to the confusion and injury of a street preacher who was entirely within his legal rights.

There could not be a more dangerous place in which to propagate this belief. The kind of people who have of late years come to inhabit this region are the people who before they came to this country were accustomed to associate the preservation of order with the visible presence of an overwhelming military force. The next time they feel like engaging in a riot, in any cause whatever, it will take several times as large a force to restrain them as it would have taken if their previous rioting had been promptly and mercilessly put down. Of course, the specific merits of the Dunlap crusade have nothing to do with the legal merits of the case. These would be the same if a party of proselytizing Jews had gone into an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian or a Methodist quarter with intent to convert the inhabitants. But it may be remarked that these particular subjects of missionary effort are in evident need of being "converted" to common decency before they will be in a condition to do credit to any religion whatever or to be valuable members of any society. Men who kick in the ribs of unoffending horses and spit in the faces of young women who are singing hymns require an immediate course of instruction in elementary civilization, which can perhaps be best administered through the medium of a policeman's club.

THE GRANITE CUTTERS' STRIKE.

The extreme silliness of the granite cutters' strike is the most obvious fact about it. It is the most obvious fact about the sympathetic strike in general. The sympathetic strike is a corollary to the great untruth which was the legacy of POWDERLY to an ungrateful world, the great untruth, namely, that "an injury to one is the concern of all." The corollary practically was that when one man quarreled with his bread and butter, on any ground whatever, it became the duty of everybody engaged in the same line of business to quarrel with his, instead of keeping at work and contributing as much as was needful of his wages to the support of his striking brother. That is to say, as soon as a workingman got into trouble, it was the duty of his fellows to disable themselves from helping him out.

Evidently this theory was, as VON MOLTKE said of the notion of universal peace, "a dream, and not even a beautiful dream." At any rate, the attempt to apply it to the affairs of this rough world broke down hopelessly and at once. The Knights of Labor disbanded under the strain and the benevolent POWDERLY himself was driven to politics as the only refuge from actual work that remained to him. It is some time since we had even heard of the sympathetic strike, until this revival of it by the National Granite Cutters' Union. It seems that the object of attack is a quarryman in New England who pays his workmen less than the rates prevailing in Chicago for the same work, which the workmen can of course afford to accept, in view of the lower cost of living in a New England village, and with which, as a matter of fact, it does not appear that they are at all dissatisfied. But the granite cutters of Chicago are dissatisfied. They insist that, if this heartless quarryman does not have his granite cut in Chicago, he shall at least not save any money by having it cut elsewhere. And they have induced their National union to order the New York granite cutters to quit work upon jobs in which this hateful man's granite is used, by way of bringing him to a better mind. Among these jobs, it seems, is the new Hall of Records.

Merely to state this position is to show its extreme silliness. The New York granite cutters are ordered to throw themselves out of work which they need, and which they are doing under conditions that suit them, because the wages that are paid to some men in New England do not suit some other men in Chicago. What can it be that the Granite Cutters' Union expects to achieve? The quarryman has of course based his contracts upon the rate of wages that he pays, and he has probably inserted in them a "strike" clause. Even if he is compelled to shut down work what he loses is the profit which the union is determined that he shall not in any case make, and the use of his plant for the time being, "until this tyranny be overpast." What the striking granite cutters lose is breakfast and dinner and supper. It is quite plain which party can hold out longest in a contest on these terms, barring riot and intimidation, for which there does not seem to be much scope. The instigators of the movement point with pride, as usual, to the number of men they can call out, and by calling out whom they will "show their power." That is another curious fallacy. Workingmen show their power by working. By loafing they can show only their weakness, unless their idleness takes the form of riot, in which case they can show their power only by showing the weakness of the police.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several remarkably good books, and a considerable number of more than ordinary excellence, have been written in prison, but this fact, so far as known, does not at all trouble the fortunate authors whose work is done in pleasanter, or, at least, in less disreputable, seclusion than that provided by stone walls and iron-barred doors locked on the outside. There are several sufficient reasons for this composure of the unincarcerated members of the book-writing folk when confronted with the products of convict labor in their own line of industry. In the first place, most, or all, of the really meritorious books that have come out of jail were written in days more or less remote—in days, that is, when imprisonment was about as often the reward of learning or virtue as it was of ignorance or vice. At present the man behind the bars, it can be assumed with more than moderate safety, deserves to be there, and therefore the modern writer cannot only take credit to his guild for such jail originated literature as exists, but he can vaunt himself and his fellows on the fact that no additions to the list of authors who continued their professional activity in strict segregation from their kind are now making. The few exceptions are hardly worth noting, since their books are so very bad as not to be books at all. We grieve to say, however, that several prisons in this and other States are producing newspapers that are embarrassingly well written and edited—embarrassing, that is, for journalists whose errors of taste and judgment have not yet received the attention of a jury, and who have under the law, therefore, a right to regard themselves as either abler or honester than their incarcerated rivals. It is not only that the penitentiary papers already show fairly straight thinking and appreciable skill in expression, but they are rapidly improving and as rapidly increasing in number, which circumstances may possibly soon be taken by somebody with a grievance against newspapers in general as evidence that—well, that journalists and convicts have a few mental and moral characteristics in common. Nobody has said that yet, happily, and, of course, it will be utterly, shamefully false when somebody does say it, but the craft should be preparing a reply for the time of need.

—Desperate efforts have been made over in England to find a satisfactory explanation for the success with which American locomotive builders are competing with those of Great Britain. The theory that pleased our cousins best was to the effect that when the English railroad companies order engines here, they simply tell the work which the machine is to perform, without specifying details of construction, as they do in dealing with the home manufacturer, with the result that the American builder can supply, quickly and cheaply, engines of one of a few standard types. Engineering News shows some impatience in denying that there is anything in this contention, and declares that the American locomotive is making its way all over the world simply because our steel and iron cost less in this country than in Europe, and because our workmen, though better paid than their foreign brothers, do more and better work for the same money. Regarding the "standard type" theory, Engineering News says: "This is as absurd as it is untrue. American locomotive works will book orders for English or French or German locomotives, if the purchaser desires, as readily as for locomotives with distinctive American features. These works can make any detail of a locomotive that can be made in a foreign locomotive works; and if the purchaser prefers foreign details of any sort, they will be cheerfully furnished, provided his specification is accompanied with working drawings of what he requires." Our builders, however, are equally ready to fill specifications which state only what service the completed machine is to be required to perform, and leave the design entirely to the builder. It may, perhaps, be imagined that in this case the company's "standard" machine comes into play, and a cut-and-dried machine of a certain standard size is turned out. "This, again, is entirely wrong," says our authority. "Locomotives built to the company's specification are carefully designed to suit the work to be done, the fuel and water to be used, the climate to be met and the character of the attendants to which they are to be intrusted."

—As Emperor WILLIAM has had extensive opportunities for studying thoroughbred horses and the German people, there are probably very few people who would deny that he knows a good deal on both these subjects. At all events, few people would have done so before the Emperor made his speech—and a simile—at the conclusion of the Elbe regatta. The great man had, indeed, run his boat on a mudbank in the course of the day, thus rendering it impossible for his competitors to let him win the race, and consequently a little confusion in his oratory could have been overlooked, but what he said was really too absurd to be accounted for safely, or even courteously. "The German people," he declared, "is like a thoroughbred horse which suffers no one to bridle him, but will maintain the foremost place." Now, there may be a few thoroughbreds that nobody can bridle, but such horses are not the objects either of pride or of affection, and most certainly they do not maintain foremost places on the race track or anywhere else. And as for the impossibility of bridling the German people, surely the Kaiser is the last person in the world to assert that, for up to the present time he has managed with considerable success to keep a decidedly ancient and clumsy bridle in place on the collective and metaphorical head of the race he mentioned. He will be in serious trouble when one of the big buckles or one of the old straps gives out and he is left with reins leading nowhere in his hands. There will be a terrible runaway then, and the rider who now sits so firmly and occasionally ventures to use his spurs with some vigor may get a fall, tragical or ridiculous, as chance may decide. Yes, the simile was an unfortunate one, however it is taken, and again it is necessary to doubt the War Lord's omniscience.

—A farmer down in Kentucky is quoted by The Louisville Post as declaring that, bad as was the "crime of '73," the crime of '99 is, on the whole, even worse. It seems that the farmer in question once had a mortgage on his farm, and the conscienceless goldbugs made him pay 10 per cent. interest. Despite them, however, he succeeded last year in raising enough one-hundred-cent dollars to lift the incumbrance. Not only that, but he raised other dollars, also of the one-hundred-cent kind, and in considerable number, and these he determined to lend at 10 per cent., thereby getting even with things in general, and goldbugs in particular. To his great annoyance, however, after having found a neighbor who wanted to borrow some money—and this was a task of some difficulty—he discovered that the neighbor laughed at the idea of paying 10 per cent. interest, and told the farmer that he could take 6 per cent. or keep his old money. Hence does the Kentuckian moan aloud and proclaim that this is a hard world in which the farmer catches it coming and going. For when he borrowed he paid high interest, and now, when he would lend, the Money Devil has fixed things so that a living rate cannot be obtained. The case is, indeed, a pitiful one—or would be, if it did not present an element of sarcasm and humor.

—It is more than a little pathetic that Philadelphia, having at last erected a statue of FRANKLIN, is not allowed to rest awhile in contemplation of her own virtue, but must at once be pestered with hints that she ought to be ashamed of herself for not honoring ROBERT MORRIS and others in the same way. Even while the ceremony of unveiling FRANKLIN'S effigy was in progress one of the orators of the day reproached her for leaving her founder without any monument except "the monstrosity on top of the City Hall," with giving to her greatest financier only imprisonment in a debtor's jail for reward, and with maligning instead of honoring the philanthropic GIRARD. The same speaker mentioned RITTENHOUSE, BARTRAM, WILSON, KANE, RUSH, GROSS, LEIDY, DREXEL, CHILDS, and PEPPER as men whom the city should long ago have honored with bronze or marble. Now the newspapers all over the country are pointing their stern fingers at Philadelphia and telling her to get at the work at once.

GENERAL NOTES.

The estate of the late Francis Parkman, the historian, of Boston, is now valued at $300,000, a large part of it being stock in the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining Company.

* * *

A man from Wisconsin, accused of attempting to poison a resident of Colorado Springs, has been acquitted on the plea of insanity, and physicians testified that his insanity was due to the high altitude of the town.

* * *

It is with a certain kind of pride not unmingled with regret that Manchester, N. H., claims it pays one-third of the taxes in the Granite State, just as Boston pays one-third in Massachusetts. Thus it measures its relative importance in its State and the cost of it.

* * *

The citizens of Atlanta, Ga., and especially the Business Men's League, are making arrangements for the liveliest celebration of the coming Fourth of July that Independence Day has ever had in that animated city.

* * *

Adjt. Gen. Samuel Dalton of Massachusetts has issued an order that enlisted men in the Sate National Guard who failed to meet the physical requirements when offering themselves for service in volunteer regiments in the war with Spain must be discharged forthwith, though exceptions may be made if the physical disabilities no longer exist.

* * *

Paul Kupper, sculptor, is making in Milwaukee a model of a badger to be cast in bronze for presentation to the new battleship Wisconsin, and The Milwaukee Sentinel says it is to be a native badger in form, and not the European type which for years did duty in the coat of arms of the State. The bronze to be used was procured in Santiago by Rear Admiral Sampson.

* * *

Special services were recently held in the cathedral in Faribault, Minn., in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of Bishop Henry B. Whipple in the Episcopal Bishopric. Notwithstanding his years, the Bishop delivered the sermon in a clear and vigorous voice. He was confirmed in this State by Bishop De Lancey, and of the rectors who assisted in the ceremony only three survive.

NOISES IN THE STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More or less has been written by correspondents of THE TIMES about the street noises. I wish to add another protest against them. Just how they are to be lessened or suppressed I do not know, but it is within the power of the Police Department to do this. We live in a respectable neighborhood, where it is reasonable to expect as much quiet as the streets of a large city can afford. Nevertheless, the intermittent firing of torpedoes, toy pistols, and firecrackers, which has been a source of more or less annoyance for the last three months, has now become intolerable, and we are therefore leaving the city this week, although otherwise we would prefer to remain another fortnight.

In the name of reason, why should the street urchin or the children of presumably sensible parents be permitted to disturb a neighborhood for months, and at all hours of day and evening, with explosions? On our block children make such disturbances every day, sometimes aided by foolish mothers, who seem to have not the least regard for the people around. It is such a senseless thing to allow children to indulge in firecrackers. Their sale ought to be absolutely interdicted, even for the Fourth of July, and I believe this will be accomplished before many years, not merely because of the objectionable noise, which is extremely trying for invalids and nervous persons, but because they are a menace to life and property. How many millions of dollars have been sacrificed in this country because of Fourth of July firecrackers! How many thousands of children and grown persons have been injured and maimed by them! Is it not time to bring common sense to bear upon this subject and stop this annual menace to the community?

At any rate, we are entitled to protection from the small boy during the months preceding the Fourth of July, and I trust you will lend the influence of your columns toward the suppression of the nuisance.

New York, June 18, 1899. R. H.

Names for Horseless Vehicles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding a name for horseless vehicles, what can be simpler than the prefix motor applied to the present terms for designating such articles, for example: Motortruck, motorcab, motorcoach, motorsurrey, motorbrougham, motor delivery wagon, &c.? If the kind of motor used is desired to be given, then, gasoline motorcoach, electric motorcoach, steam motortruck. W. B.

Westport, Conn., June 18, 1899.

Suggests a Name for the Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your correspondents have lately been suggesting suitable names for the horseless carriage. In to-day's issue one of them helps the cause by suggesting the following names: Electropede, motorpede, autopede, and quadrupede. Why stop here? What's the matter with centipede and stampede? However, for a good, all-around combination name for every-day use when a man is in a hurry, what do you think of "auto-moto-cum-electro-petroliopede"?

Campbell, Va., June 16, 1899. E. G. M.

The Reports on Bad Beef.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is the logic of The Sun: The reports of bad beef have injured American exporters to the extent of millions of dollars, whether the reports be true or lies. The reports have injured American exporters to the extent of millions of dollars. Therefore, these reports are lies.

OMNIVOROUS READER.

New York, June 19, 1899.

NUGGETS.

What He Makes.

"Our old bookkeeper says he is making two hundred a month at his new place."

"Yes—200 mistakes."—Chicago Record.

Sure to Awake.

"How do you manage to wake up so early in the mornings?"

"Oh, I make myself believe that every morning is Sunday morning, and that I may sleep if I want to. Try the scheme; it's great."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Second Thought.

"Faugh! he is of ze canaille! I hate heem. Louee, hear-r-r me—I vill smash hees hat!"

"No, Henri, do not do eet. Zey vill send you to ze prisone for four-r-r years!"

"Ah, zen I vill smash a hat zat ees like hees!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wished Some of It.

Customer—Howd' do? Have you any time to spare this morning?

Tradesman—Certainly; plenty of it.

Customer—Glad to hear it. I'd like to have thirty days more on that little bill I owe you.—Richmond Dispatch.

STATESMEN THAT WERE.

From The Boston Journal.

There is woe in richest sable;
There are tears in borrowed black;
There is sorrow real and stable;
There are heart-sobs due to knack;
But there's nothing half so dreary,
After all is done and said,
As a living statesman's cheery
Tribute to a Statesman Dead.

Mayor calls a special meeting.
Some One's dead—a habit that.
Undead statesmen joke in greeting.
Waiting, they indulge in chat.
Leary, meanwhile, hunts a quorum—
Fearless hunter, too, is Ned.
Then come wet words from the forum
O'er the Statesman Who Is Dead.

Decent chap was Some One living.
Did his part and something more.
For one blessing, now, thanksgiving!
Some One cannot feel the pour—
Pour of words, o'erworked and weary;
Misfit words best left unsaid;
Thought-bereft, confused, and beery,
O'er the Statesman Who Is Dead.

"Honest man and faithful leader."
Pours the Boss with itchiness Palm.
"Tried and true," now drips the Bleeder,
Minus wink and minus qualm.
"Noblest work of God," they spatter;
Drip and drizzle, splash and spread.
Thus the moist typewritten chatter
O'er the Statesman Who Is Dead.

Then they vote a floral weeper:
"Gates Ajar"—to Turner's till?
In four hacks they chase the sleeper
To his rest, prolonged and still.
"Some One must have made his bundle."
"Ought to; had a level head."
That's their pouring, as they trundle,
O'er the Statesman Who Is Dead.

There is woe in richest sable;
There are tears in borrowed black;
There is sorrow, real and stable;
There are heart-sobs due to knack;
But there's nothing half so dreary,
After all is done and said,
As the living statesman's cheery,
Tribute to a Statesman Dead.

SCHLEY WAS MISQUOTED

Lieut. Commander Hodgson's Report to the Navy Department.

CORRECTS FALSE STATEMENTS

The Much-Talked-Of Dialogue on the Bridge of the Brooklyn at Santiago Is Set Straight.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Navy Department has acted with exceeding promptness in the controversy between Lieut. Commanders Hodgson and Hellner concerning the "loop" made by the Brooklyn at Santiago on July 3, 1898. This afternoon, just at the closing hour at the Bureau of Navigation, there was issued by that bureau its contribution to the dispute as to whether a colloquy took place between Schley and Hodgson, in which Schley directed the navigator of the Brooklyn to steer a certain direction at the opening of the contest between the American vessels and those of Admiral Cervera.

The substance of this latest contribution is that Admiral Schley asked Lieut. Commander Hodgson to deny the reported conversation on the bridge of the Brooklyn, that Hodgson did deny the form of the colloquy, but that in effect the reported conversation did take place. Admiral Schley, who was here early in the day, but who is in Baltimore, the guest of Gen. Agnus, left here before the report concerning the matter was given out for publication.

Lieut. Commander Hodgson and Lieut. Commander Hellner, who have figured in the controversy, were both called on it seems, for explanations of the utterances attributed to them, and the former was directed to report for examination on this point to Capt. Chadwick at Boston. The department has now given out for publication Capt. Chadwick's report on the matter. It is not yet determined whether or not the answer of Lieut. Commander Hellner will be made public at this time. Capt. Chadwick's report is as follows:

"U. S. S. New York,
"Boston, Mass., June 17, 1899.

"Sir: In obedience to your order of the 12th inst. I have to report the following as the statement by Lieutenant Commander Hodgson of the conversation between Rear Admiral Schley and himself during the action of July 3, 1898.

"He states as follows:

"'As we were approaching the Spanish ships I heard Admiral Schley say "port" or "starboard" several times to Capt. Cook in the conning tower, the Admiral being on the platform surrounding the conning tower. I had been on the bridge above and was just coming down to report the positions of the ships, when I heard the Admiral say "Hard a-port." The Maria Teresa was then having abaft our port beam. The Brooklyn was heading about northeast. I told the Admiral, or at least suggested to him, that the Texas was very close to our starboard hand and that turning to starboard would bring us too close to her. I don't know that I used the world "collision." I did not say "You mean starboard." I intended him to understand there was danger of running into the Texas.

"'He said, 'All right,' or words to that effect—I cannot repeat verbatim. When I knew he was going to turn to starboard, I suggested backing the starboard engine in order to make a smaller circle and give the Texas a wider berth, but he decided against that as decreasing the speed of the turn. I did not say, that I know of, 'We are near enough to them (the Spaniards) already.' The only thing I gathered from what he said, was that if we turned to port we should get so close that we should expose ourselves to torpedo attack. I suppose he meant torpedo boats, and replied to him that I had not seen them.'

Lieut. Commander Hodgson states that he did not intend to convey in his note of denial, sent at the request of Admiral Schley and published in the Washington Post, the idea that no such colloquy took place. He states, regarding this, as follows:

"'Admiral Schley wrote me inclosing an editorial from a New York paper of June 16, asking me to write a denial of what he phrased 'an oft-repeated calumny.' He said he had no recollection of any such conversation. I wrote a lengthy letter of explanation giving my recollection of the conversation as nearly as possible. Admiral Schley wrote me saying, 'There is much in your letter which I should not like to use, as it would provoke assault upon you, which I would not like to happen. What I want to show is that the dialogue did not occur.' I then wrote a denial of the colloquy, certainly not intending to say that no such colloquy occurred, but that it did not occur as printed. I, at the same time, sent with this a second explanatory letter, explaining to Admiral Schley that the letter of denial was a denial of the dialogue as it appeared in print, and that I had told the correspondent of the paper that the substance of the conversation was correct. In writing the letter, I wished to refute the fact of any controversy existing at a critical stage of the battle. It, the letter, was a denial of the words as they stood in the published article; a denial of their literal correctness, and not a denial of the substantial correctness of the statement.'

"'A copy of the letter has not been retained by him; he had a rough draft which has been mislaid. Lieut. Commander Hodgson appends his signature as a voucher for the accuracy with which the foregoing is given. Very respectfully,

"F. E. CHADWICK,
"Captain, U. S. N.
"A. G. HODGSON,
"Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.
"To the Secretary of the Navy."

The celerity with which the Department, inspired by the Bureau of Navigation, dragged out the testimony that complicates this controversy, only in part indicates the feeling in that bureau in the matter. The Hodgson letter to Schley was dated on June 11. It did not reach here until June 12. It was published on June 13. Between that date and June 17, the date of Capt. Chadwick's report, the department has procured the information upon which Capt. Chadwick, one of the most open of Sampson's admirers, has based his report.

The situation, as it is understood among naval officers who have heard of the report submitted by Capt. Chadwick, does not necessarily impute censure to Admiral Schley. On the contrary, it brings out some testimony to explain some points not hitherto fully stated. When the remarks were made upon which the story of a colloquy was based, Capt. Cook appears to have been in the conning tower of the Brooklyn, while Admiral Schley was on the bridge near by. The suggestions as to the change of course were made by Schley to Capt. Cook, while Lieut. Commander Hodgson, the navigator of the ship, was at hand, possibly between the Admiral and the Captain.

The conning tower is a cylinder of armor, in which it is difficult to hear remarks outside unless made in a loud voice, particularly while firing is going on. Mr. Hodgson, who is not clear in his recollection of all that was said, admits that Schley made a suggestion to go around with a port helm, but has no remembrance of a remark about the danger of a collision with the Texas in consequence. The importance of the Chadwick report, in the estimation of those who fully sympathize with the efforts to "down" Schley, is that it may become the basis of an inquiry which will lead to a review of the action of the Administration in nominating Schley for advancement to be a Rear Admiral for his distinguished services in the war with Spain.

Naval officers do not see how such an inquiry is needed, or why any inquiry is needed now to do anything more than decide the question of veracity between Lieut. Commanders Hodgson and Hellner. That is evidently not the expectation of those who disapprove of the approval of Schley as an officer. From remarks made about the Navy Department from time to time it is gathered that Rear Admiral Schley owes his promotion for service to the President, and not to Secretary Long.

The Secretary of the Navy, always subjected to the advice and influence of the Bureau of Navigation, which has seldom permitted any Secretary of the Navy to run it, is represented to have been averse to the promotion of Schley, as he was unwilling to give him a squadron command when he asked for it early in 1898. The President took another view of the matter, the view of the readers of newspapers, that Schley was a participant in the battle of Santiago, and that he did not disgrace himself there by avoiding a fight.

The fact that his ship was hit oftener than all the other ships together, and that the Brooklyn hit the Spanish ships with more big projectiles than all the other vessels of the United States together, supported the President in this view, and the Senate stood by the President in refusing to put Sampson on the list of rear Admirals over Schley's head.

This obstinacy and disregard of the judgment of the Bureau of Navigation by the President has never been sanctioned by the bureau. It has never ceased to so direct opinion and action as to undo the determination of the President that Schley should share the credit for the Santiago victory. That he was not court-martialed instead of being recommended for promotion may be assumed to have been in consequence of the foreclosing of such action by the public approval of the President himself.

SERIOUS CRISIS AT PARIS

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Fails to Form a New Cabinet.

HAD TO DECLINE PREMIERSHIP

President Loubet Is Confronted with Many Difficulties—Will Hold Several Conferences To-day.

PARIS, June 19.—It was announced late this evening that Senator Waldeck-Rousseau had declined the task of forming a new Cabinet.

This makes the situation exceedingly difficult. Both M. Casimir-Perier and Gen. Brugere declined to enter the Cabinet. It is quite uncertain whom M. Loubet will now summon. Possibly he may call upon M. Sarrien or M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The failure of M. Waldeck-Rousseau is due, it is said, to the refusal of M. Camille Krantz to accept the portfolio of Public Works, which he considers inferior to the portfolio of War, held by him in the retiring Cabinet. But for this, the Waldeck-Rousseau slate was complete.

MM. Poincare and Guillain made their acceptance of office dependent upon the inclusion of M. Krantz. The latter, besides refusing the portfolio of Public Works, expressed his disapproval of certain measures which M. Waldeck-Rousseau proposed to take against the Generals and Colonels who recently inspired a newspaper propaganda in favor of the army.

GERMANY AND ARBITRATION.

Dr. Zorn, the Delegate Who Was Sent to Consult Emperor William, May Favor the Plan.

THE HAGUE, June 19.—Dr. Zorn, the member of the German delegation to the International Peace Conference, who was dispatched Friday by Count von Munster, the chief German delegate, after a conference with his colleagues, to inform Emperor William personally of the condition of affairs in regard to the board of arbitration question, returned to Scheveningen to-day from Berlin. It is said, however, that owing to the absence of the Emperor, Dr. Zorn was only able to consult with the officials of the German Foreign Office.

Dr. Zorn is discreetly reticent regarding his mission, but it is understood he obtained the impression at Berlin that all hope need not be abandoned of effecting an understanding regarding the organization of an arbitration board by amalgamating the various schemes.

It is expected that Emperor William will reach a decision this week. Matters therefore remain unchanged, and the Drafting Committee will not meet until the Kaiser's decision is known. The general desire of the conference favors an established arbitration tribunal, recourse to which shall be optional. It is believed that, if Germany declines to participate, the other powers will still achieve some such result before separating. They may decide upon a draft scheme, pending Germany's decision.

BERLIN, June 19.—An official of the German Foreign Office, who was interviewed to-day relative to the visit of Dr. Zorn, one of the German delegates to the Peace Conference, to Berlin, emphasized the impossibility of Germany accepting Sir Julian Pauncefote's arbitration tribunal proposals.

The Berliner Tageblatt says it understands that Dr. Zorn's instructions involve a concession regarding the arbitration question, due to the great earnestness with which the British, American, and Russian delegates are pushing the application of the principle. Government circles, from political motives, desire some positive result, if there can be an absolute guarantee that the scheme will not harm German interests.

Gunpowder Discussed at The Hague.

LONDON, June 20.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says: "During the debate in the sub-committee on the use of different gunpowders, Capt. Crozier of the American delegation pointed out that a prohibition of the use of gunpowders of greater explosive power than those now employed might prove to be inconsistent with one of the objects of the Russian proposal, namely, economy. Thereupon, entire freedom to use new sorts of gunpowder was carried unanimously."

A LINER IN DISTRESS.

Atlantic Transport Ship Reports a Broken Shaft at Sea.

LONDON, June 19.—The French Line steamer La Champagne, Capt. Poirot, which arrived at Havre yesterday from New York, reported that she spoke an Atlantic Transport liner with a broken shaft on Saturday.

At the office of the Atlantic Transport Line, Pier 39, North River, it was learned last night that four steamers of the company bound out from this port were now on the water. The names of the steamers and their dates of sailing are: European, May 31; Nominee, June 3; Europe and Pericles, June 10. The names of the incoming steamers could not be ascertained last night. It was stated that the above cable message gave the company no apprehension, as it does not believe that any of its steamers are in danger.

RIOTS IN LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Renewal of Excise Duty Troubles in British West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 19.—Advices received here from Antigua, British West Indies, say there has been a recurrence at Montserrat, Leeward Islands, of serious riots in the northern district, extending to the capital, Plymouth, over the old excise duty collections trouble, which occasioned the riots of last year.

The people have been openly rebelling against the police abuse of the domiciliary search law, the police were overcome, and the island was for a time in the hands of the mob. The chief Government officials were confined in their houses until the arrival of the British cruiser Talbot changed the conditions. After a sharp conflict between a detachment of marines and the rioters, the ringleaders were arrested.

There has also been a continuation of the troubles in the French island of Guadeloupe, where twenty-seven more or less disastrous incendiary fires have occurred on the plantations since the burning of Point-a-Pitre, each preceded by an anonymous threat to the Governor, protesting against a continuation of the protection of immigrant labor on the plantations by the military.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Denied that Canada Grew Impatient with Great Britain's Indecision.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 19.—The statement published in New York to-day that the Dominion Government has told England to choose between Canada and the United States in the Alaskan boundary negotiations, is positively contradicted in Government circles here.

LONDON, June 19.—The officials of the Colonial Office to-day were shown the dispatch from Washington, printed in a New York newspaper, saying Canada had served notice on Great Britain she must choose between the United States and her North American dominion in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute. They declared the story is wrong both in substance and fact, and that it can be further reaffirmed that a modus vivendi was reached early last week. The arrangement, which is a verbal one, deals with the question on broad lines. One or two minor details are still under discussion, and when they are settled a final arrangement will be drawn up. Generally speaking, it may be said that the boundary agreed upon follows the summits of the White and Chilcoot Passes.

Missionaries Not Killed in China.

HONGKONG, June 19.—The reports that the Rev. H. S. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, and Miss Sears, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, with three native converts, were recently killed by rioters, is contradicted, and it is now announced that all are safe.

SAMOAN OUTLOOK DISCUSSED.

Baron von Buelow Reviews the Stand Germany Has Taken—Will Demand Heavy Indemnity.

BERLIN, June 19.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Leibermann von Sonnenberg attacked Great Britain's proceedings in Samoa. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, replied, saying:

"I have no objection to again define our attitude on the Samoa question. We shall not depart from the stipulations of the Samoa treaty, nor allow others to turn us from our course. We recognize the rights of others while maintaining our own."

After referring to the powers of the High Commission, Germany's insistence on the principle of unanimity in its decisions and the provisional assumption of the government of Samoa by the commission, "under whose direction the maritime and consular representatives were instructed to place themselves," the Minister read dispatches outlining the situation, as already fully known, the only new point being the German Commissioner's statement that the commission received both Malietao Tanus and Mataafa, as having equal rights as party leaders, and the announcement that the possibility of strife may be ended by the abolition of the Kingship.

Baron von Buelow next mentioned the departure from Samoa of Admiral Kautz, E. B. S. Maxse, the British Consul, and Herr Rose, the German Consul, and the release of Herren Huffnagel and Marquardt, the two Germans arrested during the troubles, "after the commission had assured itself of their complete innocence," and then continued:

"The first work of the commission will be the restoration of peace and legal conditions, in conformity with the Samoa act. It would be in accordance with Article I. of the act if, in the settlement of the future Government, the wish of the inhabitants was consulted by a majority vote of the recognized chiefs, or by a more extended vote of the people. But, I repeat emphatically, we will take no side in the local disputes or in regard to the candidates for the throne. We do not approve of the partisanship of the agents of other powers in behalf of Malietoa Tanus.

"Another task before us is to see our subjects in Samoa indemnified, in accordance with the principles of the laws of nations, for losses through destruction of property or illegal arrest. (Loud cheers.)

"This question, however, will only be ripe for diplomatic action after the restoration of order. I hope the activity of the commission will result in a just and equitable settlement. We will not cede any of our rights, but at the same time we do not forget that complicated international disputes must be treated with quiet deliberation and in cool blood."

In conclusion, the Foreign Minister said: "We shall provide for full indemnification of the Germans whose property was destroyed by illegal British or American action."

TRANSVAAL PLANNING WAR.

Gen. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Boers, Said to Have Mapped Out His Campaign.

LONDON, June 19.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon claims to have received from an absolutely reliable source at Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, the plan of campaign which will be followed by Gen. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Boers, in the event of war between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

Gen. Joubert's force, it appears, will consist of 20,000 men armed with Mauser rifles, in addition to 46 quick-firing guns and 1,000 artillerymen, most of them drawn from the German and Dutch Armies. With these troops and help expected from the Orange Free State, Joubert expects to take the offensive immediately after the declaration of war, enter the Orange Free State and march on Kimberley, the British diamond-mining centre, in West Griqualand, which forms four of the seventy divisions of Cape Colony. Kimberly is about 100 miles northwest of Bloemfontein. In his march on Kimberly, Joubert will use the railroad as far as available, and expects to capture the town with slight loss and blow up the De Beers diamond mines.

Simultaneously, it is added, the railroad from Cape Town to Bulawayo will be destroyed by Boer sympathizers and agents in Cape Colony, who will also destroy the Port Elizabeth-Pretoria line, south of Bloemfontein, to prevent British troops from using it.

Finally, immediately after Kimberly is captured, Gen. Joubert will advance on Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony, through the western provinces, where the Dutch predominate, and are expected to join the Boers. Joubert calculates he will be master of Cape Town a fortnight after the declaration of war, and that he will then be able to dictate terms of peace.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Government has forwarded a battery of heavy guns to Kimberley for the defense of the diamond fields. There is great activity in the Cape Imperial command, and munitions of war are being sent northward in large quantities."

THE CONSISTORY AT ROME.

Cardinals and Bishops Who Were Created by the Pope.

ROME, June 19.—The Pope, at the Consistory held this morning, created eleven Cardinals and a number of Bishops. The Bishops included Mgr. Blenk of Puerto Rico and Mgr. Barnaba Aguilar of Santiago de Cuba. The Pope, who was in good health, delivered an address dealing with the union of Churches.

The Cardinals created are Mgr. José Francica-Nava di Bontife, Papal Nuncio at Madrid; the Archbishop of Goeritz, Austria-Hungary; the Archbishop of Toulouse, France; the Latin Patriarch of Constantinople, the Latin Patriarch of Antioch; the Archbishop of Ferrara, the Archbishop of Reggio, Mgr. Ciasca, Secretary of the Propaganda; Mgr. Trombetta, Secretary of the Congregation, (Bishops and Friars;) Mgr. Llenaveras, and the Archbishop of Turin.

The Pope created two Cardinals in petto, i. e., secretly, whose names will be published hereafter.

Southeast Gales Strike the Paris.

FALMOUTH, England, June 19.—The American liner Paris, on the rocks near the Manacles, experienced the first southeasterly gale to-day which has blown since she was wrecked. This compelled the salvagers to desert the work. The divers had succeeded in blasting away the rocks and had cleared the steamer of water above her false bottom, when the storm came up and drove them off. It is now feared that the liner will be forced further ashore and be broken in two.

Great Timber Firm Fails.

CHRISTIANIA, June 19.—The great timber firm of Christophersen & Co. has suspended payments. The Christiania Discount Bank is involved to the amount of 3,000,000 kroner. Other banks are involved for smaller sums.

Spain's Cessions to Germany.

MADRID, June 19.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the bill ceding the Caroline Islands, the Ladrones, and the Pelew Islands to Germany. In the ecurse of the debate Señor Silvela denied that any exceptional tariff had been granted to Germany.

Prince of Wales's Final Levee.

LONDON, June 19.—The Prince of Wales held the final levee of the season to-day. The Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Marlborough, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Diplomatic Corps were among those present.

A Member of Parliament Dies.

LONDON, June 19.—Robert Ashcroft, Conservative member of Parliament for Oldham, is dead. He was born in 1847, and was President of the Oldham Law Association.

Yacht Nahma at Greenock.

GREENOCK, Scotland, June 19.—The American steam yacht Nahma, formerly the property of the late Robert Goelet, has arrived here.

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, June 19.—The next meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission will take place Wednesday, June 21.

Mrs. James Michaels Gets a Divorce.

LONDON, June 19.—The wife of James Michaels, the bicycle rider, secured a divorce from him to-day.

BY-ELECTION IN SCOTLAND.

Radical Candidate Defeats Liberal-Unionist, Making a Party Gain.

EDINBURGH, June 19.—In the Parliamentary by-election held to-day in the Southern Division of Edinburgh to fill the vacancy caused by the death on June 2 last of Robert Cox, who had represented the constituency in the Liberal-Unionist interest since 1895, the Radical candidate, Arthur Dewar, defeated the Liberal-Unionist candidate, Major Gen. Andrew G. Wauchope, carrying the division by a majority of 831 votes. This is a Liberal and a Radical gain in party representation in the House of Commons.

THE BILL AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Performance Given in the Music Hall Pending Repairs.

Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's was compelled to give his performance in the Music Hall last evening owing to the complete destruction of the stage on the roof by the fire which broke out early Sunday morning. It was said last evening that the management was awaiting definite action by the insurance company regarding the adjustment of the loss, and just as soon as this is accomplished carpenters will be put to work and an entire new stage, with recent improvements, will be constructed. In the meantime the performance will be given in the Music Hall, and during the intermission an orchestral concert by Luder's Military Band will be given on the Thirty-fourth Street end of the roof, which is in fit condition to use.

Fourteen excellent acts made up the programme for this week, which amused a large audience. The new attractions were the reappearance of the Sisters Rappo, the Russian dancers, and Sadi Alfarabi, the Russian equilibrist.

The remaining interesting numbers on the programme were Prof. Leonidas and his troupe of cats and dogs; Johnson and Dean, the Ethiopian eccentrics; Miss Louise Gunning, the singer of Scotch ballads; Miss Josie De Witt, Josephine Sabel, the Metweef Troupe, Arinotis, the strong woman, and others.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new group of prominent people attracted throngs of visitors to the Musée yesterday. The concert by the Neapolitan Orchestra was well attended. New cinematograph views are being shown.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—A large and appreciative audience witnessed the programme given last evening. The vaudeville numbers included Edgar Ely, Miss Pauline Hammerstein, who sang and did some dancing; Alan Doerge, William Gould, Fransioli sisters, and the Phasey troupe of eight. The bill concluded with Cole and Johnson's company, in the colored comic opera called "Coontown Society."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Rose Melville made her reappearance yesterday after an absence of several weeks and again presented her "Sis Hopkins" specialty, assisted by a chorus of six prettily gowned girls. Miss Melville sings several pretty selections and goes through some capital dancing, to the manifest delight of the audience. In addition to this a lengthy programme of various vaudeville acts is given with the finish of the Suburban Handicap, which is shown by the biograph.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.—The second week of this resort will retain all the popular features of the past week. Miss Loftus will continue the De Wolf Hopper speech, Mlle. Lotty in her plastic color posing, and Walton's trapeze swinging monkeys and Mlle. Erna's musical dogs are the leading features of the lengthy programme. The Pinty sisters, the three Sisters Ronay, the Four Miss Falkus, the Miles-Stavordale quintet, Cauthorne and Forrester, La Liska, and many others made up the balance of the bill.

THE GOODWINS IN HIGH FAVOR.

"An American Citizen" in London Creates Enthusiasm.

LONDON, June 20.—A brilliant audience at the Duke of York's Theatre last evening received with great favor the production of "An American Citizen," under the management of Charles Frohman. Nat Goodwin and the Misses Maxine and Gertrude Elliott had unanimous and enthusiastic recalls.

The newspapers this morning predict that the play will prove one of the most popular and diverting entertainments in London. The Daily Mail says: "It is fresh, fragrant, and mirth provoking, is acted with perfection, and ought to become the rage."

Theatrical Manager Bankrupt.

Harry W. Semon, theatrical manager of 25 West Sixty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,877 and no assets. He was the manager of the "In Gay Paree" company and the Harry W. Semon Extravaganza Company. He owes $4,840 to forty-two actresses and actors for salaries, principally from Feb. 4 to April 17, in this city and Chicago. Among them are Jennie Yeamans, $100; Madeline Shirley, $250; Kitty Pembroke, $500; Mlle. Modeska, $250; Adams family, $225; Agnes Evans, $100; Powelton sisters, $100; W. McClain, $400; S. B. Sanford, $500; Florence Zeller, $150; Boulden & Griffin, $200; Banks and Nora Waters, $150; Three Little Japs, $300; Aki Maruyama, $100. He owes $981 for board and lodging to hotels in Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis; for transportation, $474; printing, $1,880; money loaned, $300; jewelry, $153. Edwin F. Stern, his attorney, said that about $1,500 of the debts were to parties unknown, as the account books had either been lost or were contained in trunks which have been attached and held by various hotel keepers for board.

TWO FATAL OIL EXPLOSIONS.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—Enoch Eavanoski's young wife, Emma, and his infant daughter Emma, were burned to death today as the result of the explosion of an oil can, with which the woman attempted to start a fire at their home, 22 South Thirtieth Street, South Side. The husband was so badly burned in trying to save his family that he will be confined to the hospital for some time. At the time of the explosion the little family was alone in its home, and the only door by which aid could reach them was locked.

By the explosion of a lamp in the house of Michael Jaska, in Voeghtly Street, Allegheny, six members of the family were badly burned. The explosion set fire to the house, but the flames were extinguished with slight damage. The victims, which included the father, mother, and four children, were removed to the hospital. All but an eighteen-months-old baby, whose injuries are believed to be fatal, will recover.

What to Read This Summer.

One hundred books. The best in a year's literature, each book reviewed as a guide to readers, with an introductory article on the delights of Summer reading. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of June 24th, thirty-two pages; double the usual size. Very nearly as much reading matter in this number as in four numbers of the highest-priced American magazines, and sold in Greater New York with Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES for ONE CENT. A notable number; many signed articles, and among the features these: Alice Meynell—Departed Vogue of the Essay; its ascendency in England; Mrs. Meynell's brilliant examples of it; her verse; by Joel Benton. Burns and Scott—Heroines of theirs who lived in America; facts interesting and little known; by Gen. James Grant Wilson. The Astors in Literature—William Waldorf Astor's paper on the Founder of His Family; other Astors who have been authors; by Mrs. Sherwood. Two Men of the Past—Biographies of Henry A. Wise of Virginia and Oliver P. Morton of Indiana; reviewed by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Marsten. Mrs. Oliphant's Devoted Life—Revelations of its completeness as shown in her autobiography and letters. Daudet—The new and complete edition of his writings; an estimate of his genius; by William Wallace Whitelock. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stoddard—Their home in East Fifteenth Street; their life there and their treasures. World's Fair Preparations in Paris—A public spirit that interests a student of municipal life; artists in their studios. London Literary Letter—By William L. Alden. Art at Home and Abroad—The latest items gathered from many sources. Letters from Readers—An extended array of correspondence on a variety of literary and art topics, showing very particular knowledge of books and art. Willis's Idlewild—Destruction the place has escaped; a recent visit; some of Willis's references to it; by Edgar Mayhew Bacon. "The Intellectual Life"—Hamerton's book of many years ago, which is still read, and ought to be read more; its charm and value; by A. Blackwood. Engineering Books—A group of recent and important volumes on a special subject reviewed by J. James R. Croes. Notes and News—Items gathered during the week from the publishing houses, a regular feature now of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, June 24th, including this double number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will be sold in Greater New York for ONE CENT. THE NEW YORK TIMES will here offer the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for that amount of money. For this edition of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART the guaranteed circulation will be not less than 100,000 copies. It will go to readers in every civilized country in the world. No other paper or periodical devoted exclusively to books and art published anywhere in the world has a circulation of 100,000 copies. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is read in literary circles everywhere. As a source of literary news it stands alone. Its place is unique in journalism.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

More rapidly each day are the watering places and Summer resorts filling up. It is hardly a fortnight before the beginning of the season. Already at many of them, especially at Newport, an avant courrier has already made an appearance, and small dinners and luncheons in consequence have been given. Sunday evening will be a favorite time in the week for entertaining, especially for dinners. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who went to Newport yesterday for the season, will resume her Sunday afternoon concerts later in the season. Miss Eustis, however, who sang at many of them, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Kinen, in Paris, this Summer.

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Perhaps no better proof of the opening of the season at some of the watering places could be given than that on Sunday the churches commenced their regular order of services. At Gallilee, on the Jersey coast, the Protestant Episcopal Church had its first service. As usual there, a Bishop will preach twice in the month, the other part of the time being filled out with other distinguished divines. The Roman Catholic Church at Seabright also began its regular services, and at Southampton the little church on the Dunes, and at Westhampton the chapel near the residence of Dr. Morgan Dix had services. The full services were held in all the Newport churches, and at St. Xavier's, at Bar Harbor, the Summer schedule began.

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Yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow are the three days reserved by the new University Club for extending its hospitality to the other clubs in this city. The invitations are, of course, directed to those clubs which offered hospitality to the members of the university during their recent flitting.

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Much interest was manifested in society here in the recent elopement and marriage of Miss Mary Washington Robinson to Mr. Boykin, the news of which was published in THE TIMES yesterday. The Robinson girls are very well known here. They have been for several years at Narragansett and Bar Harbor. Mrs. John Robinson was the leader of a set in Baltimore called the "Brass Band." Mrs. Boykin is the niece of the late Randolph Robinson of Washington Square and Mr. Charles Robinson. She is therefore the cousin of Miss Eleanore Jay Robinson. She was the only daughter not yet out in society, and Mrs. Robinson had made of her a special pet. She was to have been given next Winter a coming-out dance, which was to have been one of the greatest entertainments Baltimore would have ever seen. The bride is a pretty girl, with a great deal of vivacity. Although not out in society, she was allowed very much latitude as to going to dances and associating with older girls.

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A great many dances have been given in Paris recently at which the hostesses were Americans. Mrs. Frederick Sherman has been doing much of the entertaining. Gradually, however, Paris is being deserted for the fashionable watering places and there only remains a short time before it will be given over to the mercies of Cook's tourists and the average tripper.

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The ball at Lady Gosford's, in London, was one which the Princess Victoria of Wales honored with her presence and it was a very fashionable event indeed. It was a bal banc. Lady Gosford, the Duchess of Devonshire, and Lady Alice Stanley were the chaperones, but no young married women were present. Miss White, the daughter of Henry White of the American embassy, was one of the débutantes.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget has about completed arrangements for the wonderful Charing Cross Bazaar, about which so much has been written. At the American stall the patronesses, who include Mrs. Bradley Martin, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Mrs. Paget, are to wear white with white toques and striped ribbons of the National colors, draped like a sash across the bodice and fastened on one shoulder with a silver star, with little bags of the same bright colors hanging from the wrist. Mrs. Paget has brought the dolls from Paris, and at each stall they are to be dressed like the patronesses. At the South African stall the gowns will be tulip yellow and have been designed by Worth.

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Many Americans were at the musical party given by Mrs. Arthur Wilson for the Prince of Wales. Among these were Lady Randolph Churchill and the Duchess of Marlborough, and of course Mrs. Ronalds. The Four-in-Hand Club had a brilliant meet a fortnight ago. Lord Charles Beresford had with him on his coach Lady Beresford, in china blue and white foulard; the Duke of Marlborough had the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill. The Duchess wore pale cream muslin and a black picture hat.

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The wedding of Miss Burns and Mr. Harcourt will take place on July 1, not having taken place a week ago, as stated by the cable. There are to be a number of bridesmaids, among whom will be Miss Morgan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan of this city.

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At the Prince of Wales's leevee yesterday Mr. R. Heber Bishop of New York was present. The Duke of Marlborough and other nobles of the realm were also there to pay their annual mark of respect to their prospective sovereign.

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The cable accounts of the wedding of Miss Dresser and the Count Romain d'Osmoy state that the ceremony took place at the Church of St. Phillipe de Roule, in the Faubourg Saint Honoré. It was at this church that Mr. Herbert Robbins and Miss Helen Carroll were married. That the wedding took place in church (unless in the sacristy) would certainly imply that Miss Dresser had joined the religion of her husband. The d'Osmoys are a very old Roman Catholic family. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who were present at the wedding, will sail this week for this country.

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Among the passengers booked on the Kaiser Friedrich to-day for Bremen are Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Kinnicut, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stoddard, Fordham Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fessenden, and James Carnegie.

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The engagement of Miss Jennie Rumsey, daughter of Judge William Rumsey of Bath, N. Y., a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and John Shoemaker Sheppard, Jr., of 5 East Forty-third Street, this city, is announced. Mr. Sheppard was graduated from Williams College in the class of '97, and from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the University, Harvard, and Republican Clubs and of Squadron A.

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Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., arrived at Southampton, L. I., for the season on Saturday. She has taken Mr. F. H. Betts's cottage, Sandymount, for the season.

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Among the weddings to take place shortly in Paris will be that of Mrs. Eugene Cruger to M. Raoul Mourichon, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Mrs. Cruger is the widow and second wife of Eugene Cruger, who died last Spring in Paris. She was a Miss Merta Kane and a sister of Mr. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo. She was married to a Mr. Bell and divorced from him. Eugene Cruger married her after his first wife, who is now Mrs. Fred Tams of this city and who was Miss Blanche Spedden, obtained a divorce. The second Mrs. Cruger also obtained a divorce from Cruger, who is said to have married before he died a waitress or attendant in one of the Paris cafés, a young Russian of striking beauty. At least this was the rumor at his death, and this young person had nursed him through his last illness. He had no children by the second Mrs. Cruger, but a boy and a girl by his first wife. They have always lived with her in this city.

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Robert N. Agnew of Toronto, Canada, and Miss Maude M. Proctor, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Proctor, 60 West Fifty-first Street, will be married Wednesday, June 21, at 4 P. M. The Rev. J. Lewis Parks will perform the ceremony, and the bride will be given away by her uncle, Charles A. Kennedy of Boston. Mrs. Howard Amory will attend her sister as matron of honor. Albert Steinbach of Baltimore will be best man. The ushers will be Howard Amory and Mr. Woodruff. The bride's gown will be of white satin and lace. She will wear a tulle veil and carry a bouquet of white roses. The matron of honor will be in gray embroidered faille, with a hat to match. Her bouquet will be of pink roses. Mr. Agnew and his bride will spend their honeymoon traveling in Canada.

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The Daughters of 1812, of which organization Mrs. William Gerry Slade is President, held a social and business meeting at Delmonico's yesterday, the last one of the season. An informal luncheon for fifty members and guests was served on the roof. The society expects to give a series of five of these social affairs next season at Delmonico's. The business meeting of the society also will be held at Delmonico's hereafter. Among those present were Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith, Mrs. William F. Coxford, Mrs. Ludin, Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, and Miss Mulford, who told the women about the largest flag in the world, which she has just completed, and which is to be presented to the Nation.

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A dinner in honor of Justice Barrett will be given at Delmonico's on next Wednesday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell came from Tuxedo last Friday and were registered at the Waldorf-Astoria. They attended the Suburban.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Miss Rogers, and H. H. Rogers, Jr., are at the Holland House.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 19.—A number of young men among the cottagers have begun training for the various swimming matches which will take place at Bailey's Beach during the Summer, and among those who have begun to train are Thomas Whipple and Clement Cleveland, Jr.

H. Mortimer Brooks has gone to Canada on a fishing trip.

Capt. McGowan gave a reception this evening at the training station to say goodbye to his friends, as he leaves for Manila on the 27th inst. to command the monitor Monterey.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget have arrived at Edgerton for the season.

E. F. Wickham and family of St. Louis and Mrs. Hemic of Chicago have arrived at their Jamestown cottages for the season.

Tom Pettit will arrive at the Casino tennis court July 1.

Miss Alice Taggart arrived at Mapleside to-night.

Col. J. Fred Pierson went to New York this evening.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Passed Assistant Engineer H. D. Sellman, Miss Sellman, Mr. and Mrs. O. Sunderstrom of Boston, and A. H. Olmstead of New York.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

J. Edward Addicks of Delaware, who occupied Belvoir last season, was in the city to-day on a cottage hunting.

It is reported that during the Spring, when W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had decided to take a cottage here, his mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, offered him the use of Marble House for the season, but he rented Belvoir and now wishes to be nearer the city, and it is quite likely that Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will occupy Marble House for the balance of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have arrived for the season at Belcourt, and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are expected at Crossway's shortly.

George P. Messervy of New York has arrived at the La Forge cottage.

Capt. Woodbury Kane, formerly of the Rough Riders, finds it will be impossible for him to attend the first reunion of his regiment at New Mexico on the 24th inst.

MISS SUSAN L. DRESSER WEDS.

She Becomes the Bride of Vicomte D'Osmay at Paris.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—The following notice was sent by relatives of the bride, who reside here, to the local newspapers to-day:

Married on Monday June 19, in Paris, France, Vicomte Romain D'Osmay to Susan Le Roy Dresser, daughter of the late Col. George Warren Dresser, United States Army.

The wedding took place at the Church of St. Philippe de Roule. Afterward Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, the bride's brother-in-law and sister, gave a reception at the Hotel Bristol.

Miss Dresser is the eldest of the four daughters of Col. Dresser. The second sister became Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt last Summer, and a third a few years ago married John Nicholas Brown of Providence. Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo is the youngest of the quartet. It is understood that George W. Vanderbilt has bestowed a hand some dot on his sister-in-law, who has otherwise an income of her own.

Vicomte d'Osmay is the only son of the Vicomtesse, who was a Mlle. de Savouse. He has a house in Paris in the old and aristocratic quarter and a château in Normandy, but is not a man of means. Vicomte d'Osmay and his bride were to start, after the wedding to-day, for his château in Normandy, where they will pass their honeymoon. Then they are coming over here for a trip, and will visit Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Brown and stop at Newport.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Off for Newport.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—Mrs. Potter Palmer left Chicago for Newport this afternoon to remain during the Summer and probably until after the wedding of her niece, Miss Julia Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia. Miss Grant and her mother will leave for Newport on Wednesday. Potter Palmer will remain in Chicago probably for several weeks.

NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

Work Begun on What Is to be One of the Finest Institutions of Its Kind in the Country.

A group of new buildings, such as will constitute one of the largest and most complete hospitals in this country will be erected for the Mount Sinai Hospital on the plot of ground bounded by One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets and Fifth and Madison Avenues. The rock is now being blasted and excavation is to be pushed as rapidly as possible. It is expected that the work of laying the foundations for the new buildings will begin within a few weeks. With the exception of a small piece on one corner all of the land on the block described is owned by the Mount Sinai Hospital.

The competition of architects for this important piece of work was eager and spirited, enlisting the attention of eighteen New York architects. Designs were sent in under assumed names and the design selected by the committee proved to be that of Arnold W. Brunner of 36 Union Square, an architect whose name is already identified with some notable buildings. It is estimated that these new hospital structures will cost about $500,000. There are to be eight or ten buildings, each one separate in itself, but all connected by a system of corridors, thus combining desirable isolation with ease of communication and the greatest facility for service. Architecturally the new Mount Sinai Hospital will present an imposing appearance. The buildings will be of limestone and brick, in the Renaissance style. The main buildings are to be five stories high. The main entrance will be on One Hundredth Street, through the Administration Building, which will have a handsome porte cochère. On one side of the Administration Building will be a fine structure containing the medical wards, and on the other side a similar structure containing the surgical wards. In both of these buildings, as well as in all other parts of the hospital, the newest and best equipment will be used. The Mount Sinai Hospital authorities will spare no expense in their efforts to make this new hospital an ideal institution.

The Administration Building will contain, besides a spacious and handsome main hallway and staircase, the executive offices and all the rooms required for the details of administering the affairs of so extensive an institution. This building will also contain accommodations for the physicians and the operating rooms. It is asserted that the main operating theatre will be one of the finest in the country. The Fifth Avenue front will be devoted entirely to the private hospital, which will be a particularly handsome structure, fitted up with luxurious appointments. The Dispensary and the Nurses' Home, two separate buildings, will front on Madison Avenue. The kitchen, laundry, &c., are to be on One Hundred and First Street, and on the extreme northeast end of the block will be the morgue and the contagious disease wards, both entirely separate from the rest of the system.

In most cases the roofs of the buildings containing wards are to be flat and partly widened, so that they may be used as roof gardens in Summer and as sun parlors in Winter. Besides the main entrance to the hospital there will be service entrances, ambulance entrances, and, on the northeast corner, there will be entirely separate entrances to the morgue and the contagious wards. It is expected that a year and a half or two years will be required to complete every part of this fine new hospital. Max Nathan is Chairman of the Building Committee.

NORMAN WILLIAMS DEAD.

Gen. Merritt's Father-in-Law Succumbs to Bright's Disease.

HAMPTON, N. H., June 19.—Norman Williams, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, died here this evening. Mrs. Merritt, wife of Gen. Wesley Merritt, is a daughter, and she, with the General, was at the bedside.

Norman Williams, for nearly forty years distinguished at the Illinois bar and closely identified with the social and commercial growth of Chicago, was born in Woodstock, Vt., in February, 1835. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that State, and for many years his father, also a distinguished lawyer, was the reporter for the Supreme Court of Vermont.

Norman Williams was graduated from the State University at Burlington, and then went to Chicago, where he was associated with such lawyers as the late Judge Beckwith, Judge Caton, and others famous at that bar, and had lately been the head of the present firm of Williams, Holt & Wheeler. Mr. Williams amassed a fortune in the practice of his profession, and had for many years been identified with the leading commercial and financial interests of that city. He was a Director of the Commercial National Bank, the Chicago and Central Union Telephone Company, the Western Electric Company, and the Pullman Palace Car Company. He also had been President of the Chicago Club.

Mr. Williams never sought public office, though always public spirited. He was a member of the Public Literary Board of Chicago, and his efforts did much in building up that very successful institution.

In 1867 he married Miss Caroline Caton, daughter of Judge Caton. Besides his wife and daughter, his son, Norman Williams, Jr., was with him at Rye Beach. The other members of the family are his daughters Mary and Laura. The latter was married to Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, in London last Fall after the General's return from the Philippine Islands.

Until three years ago Mr. Williams enjoyed good health and was active in his pursuits. He was then attacked with Bright's disease.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. William Hull.

The Rev. Dr. William Hull died at his home, in Albany, last night. He was born April 17, 1830, at Claverack, Columbia County. In 1848 he went to Hartwick Seminary to pursue classical studies, and while there was confirmed a member of the Lutheran Church. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. Two years later he purchased The Saugerties Telegraph, and for four years practiced law and edited the paper. Then he removed with his family to Hartwick Seminary and pursued a course in theology. He organized two new churches during his ministry—St. Matthew's, Brooklyn, in 1850, and St. John's, Hudson, in 1866. Of the latter he continued pastor twenty-four years.

In 1870 he was elected a Trustee of Hartwick Seminary, and in

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JOCKEY MAHER IN DISGRACE

"Let Down" for Two Years for His Action in the Suburban.

DID GAMBLERS BUY THE BOY?

Sheepshead Bay Racegoers More Interested in the Suburban Scandal than the Day's Races.

Maher, the jockey who, it is intimated, deliberately had Banastar as good as left at the post in the Suburban on Saturday, has probably had an end put to his career as a jockey. Yesterday morning Matthew Allen, trainer for the stable of William H. Clark, owner of Banastar, ordered Maher to remove all his belongings from the stable and not to appear there any more, as he would not be allowed to ride any more horses for Mr. Clark. Acting also under the instructions of Mr. Clark, Mr. Allen told the boy that he would not be allowed to ride for any other owner, but that he would receive at Mr. Clark's office the $2,500 due him at the end of each three months of the term of his contract, which lasts until Dec. 31, 1900, at the rate of $10,000 per annum. Mr. Clark stated to the starter that he was perfectly satisfied that he (Mr. Fitzgerald) had done all in his power to give Banastar a good start in the race which Mr. Clark was so desirous of winning, and that the blame for Banastar's being practically left at the post was due to Maher alone.

A friend of Mr. Clark states, as an explanation for Mr. Clark's summary and unusual action, that he has been dissatisfied with Maher's actions for some time, beginning with his abuse of Neponset at the Aqueduct track, and had decided that it was time to put an end to the career on the turf of a lad about whose riding there had been so much severe criticism. His position is said to be that, if Maher deliberately stopped Banastar at the post in the Suburban, as he has reason to believe he did, it is time that the public should be prevented from being made the victim of any further performances of that sort. So Mr. Clark made short and sure shrift of the thing by deciding to hold the boy to his contract and prevent him from further abusing horses belonging to himself or to any other owner who might be tempted to give him a mount.

If, as has been intimated by the friends of Mr. Clark, that gentleman is satisfied that the boy deliberately prevented Banastar from having a chance in the race, he has certainly done a good thing for racing in purging the turf of such a character. Mr. Clark is an accomplished lawyer, who knows the value of evidence, and he must, therefore, have been very thoroughly satisfied, even if he had no legal proof, that there was something criminally wrong with Maher's performances at the post in the big race before he resorted to the extreme measures he has taken.

If Maher is guilty, as is thus charged, indirectly, at least, it is now up to the Stewards of The Jockey Club to find out who was back of and responsible for the boy's behavior. It is the ambition of every jockey to win the Suburban. Maher had that ambition, in common with other lads. To conquer that ambition for even a year must have cost some one a deal of money. Who was it that was willing to pay Maher for curbing that ambition? Some one or more men must have been willing to do so because they could make a vast amount of money by betting against Maher's mount. It does not necessarily follow that the person or persons who were to profit by such a game as the action in the case against Maher indicates existed bet on some other horse in the race. They may have done so, or a combination of poolroom proprietors or bookmakers—as was hinted at the grounds yesterday—might have made enough by simply devoting themselves to laying against the Clark stables with a certainty that the most dangerous of the pair to start was running or stopping for them, and not racing for his owner or the public who had backed him. Mr. Clark contents himself by protecting himself and the public against Maher, in so far as he can, by his summary action, which will cost him some $15,000.

Mr. Clark does not intend to take the case to The Jockey Club for it to act upon. Maher may do so. If he does not legally protest against thus being deprived of his means of making a living, he acknowledges his guilt. The case will therefore probably reach the racing authorities through the jockey. If it does not, it is the plain duty of the self-constituted managers of racing in the East to make a thorough investigation of this, the greatest turf scandal that has arisen since they took the management of racing into their hands. If Maher did wrong, there is certainly some one back of him who caused the boy to do the wrong. Who it is they must find out before the public will be satisfied to let the matter drop.

Mr. Clark is to be commended for the prompt action taken to protect himself and the public, for this is by no means the first case in which there have been suspicions that jockeys have this year ridden horses in the interest of the bookmakers instead of in that of the owner of the horse, a notable one having been a stake race at Morris Park. The general opinion of men at the track yesterday, and one that was very freely expressed, was that The Jockey Club will now be forced to take such action as will put an end to the charges of fraudulent riding that have been bruited about, else the game will go to the dogs and become of as ill-repute as it was a few years ago.

There are few men who could afford or would be willing to stand the cost of a step such as Mr. Clark has taken in order to protect himself and his friends. If Maher is guilty of the scandalous performance with which he is charged, by inference at least, The Jockey Club owes it to him to take away Maher's license as a jockey and so make valueless the contract for his services which he holds against Mr. Clark, and relieve Mr. Clark of the financial burden he has voluntarily assumed. He should not be forced to pay for protecting the public against a poolroom ring—if they are the parties who reached Maher—or against the operation of "plungers"—if they are the parties back of this scandal, as it has been intimated they have been in other peculiar races of the year. There was a story about the track yesterday that Pinkerton and his men had already begun trying to probe the scandal for The Jockey Club, but this, of course, could not be verified, the Stewards of the club contenting themselves with the explanation that the matter is in no way before them officially. As the Stewards of the meeting are officials of The Jockey Club, they can very easily put the matter before the governing body should they choose to find a way to do so, and it is now up to them to act for the sake of the reputation of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Maher is a graduate of the stable of "Mike" Daly, who was a patron of the merry-go-round "outlaw tracks."

Racing yesterday faded into insignificance as compared with the Maher scandal. Else there would have been a great hullabaloo over the performance of the grand Western filly, May Hempstead, which showed herself to be about the fastest thing on four feet that has touched an Eastern race course this year. In a handicap at a mile, in which she was giving all sorts of weight to a lot of rather common handicap horses, she beat them so easily as to make the race farcical, running the mile in 1:39 1-5, within the fraction of a second of the record for the course, without being at all extended at any portion of the journey. Her owners, Headley & Norton, who were asked to place a price for her by Pierre Lorillard's commissioner before the race was run, put it at $25,000. There is little wonder, after seeing her race, that they held her at such a figure, as the ease with which she turned the trick was something marvelous. She could certainly have gone the course in 1:38 had she been pressed yesterday, and might have done it even faster than that, incredible as such a statement may seem. How long she will remain as good as she was yesterday is, of course a problem, but the trainers say that so long as she keeps so good there is no horse hereabout able to take her measure.

Admiration, Holland, Neda, and May Hempstead won their races in succession without any opposition worth counting as such, but Mauvilla and Central Trust both had hard fights for the money they won. Each of the last two named won by a head, Mauvilla from Prestige, and Central Trust from Intrusive, the latter the favorite for the run over the grass course at a mile and a sixteenth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

1—Admiration, Sydney Paget's br. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Hypocrite, 110 pounds, 1 to 4 and out.....(Clawson)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 115, 20 to 1, and 5 to 2.....(Littlefield)
3—Abuse, Fred Foster's b. h., 6, 123, 10 to 1.. (Taral)
4—Ben Hadad, F. Brown's b. h., 4, 128, 10 to 1. (Sims)

Won in a gallop by eight lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights ten pounds above the scale. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 1-5.

1—Holland, F. V. Alexandre's ch. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Katrina, $1,000, 96 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Estaca, F. Brown's b. h., 5, 113, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(R. Martin)
3—Bon Ton, J. E. Seagram's b. m., 5, 113, 8 to 1.....(R. Williams)

Bannock, 5, 118, 4 to 5, (Clayton,) and Beau Ideal, 6, 111, 100 to 1, (Sullivan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by three lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE—The Daisy, for two-year-olds. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $30 each for starters, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Five furlongs on the turf. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Neda, John Daly's ch. f., by His Highness-Nellie Bly, 110 pounds, 11 to 10 and out.. (Bullman)
2—Misericordia, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. or br. f., by Cayuga-La Misere, 110, 11 to 10 and out.....(Littlefield)
3—The Bobby, W. C. Eustis's ch. g., by Inspector B.-Pansy Blossom, 110 8 to 1.. (O'Leary)

Won easily by three lengths; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:39 1-5.

1—May Hempstead, Headley & Norton's ch. f., 3 years, by Patron-Lillie Hempstead, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(N. Turner)
2—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 111, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Byron McClelland, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 92, 25 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Clonsilla, 4, 105, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Thomas Cat, 5, 110, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Charentus, 5, 108, 7 to 2, (H. Martin;) St. Calitine, 4, 114, 7 to 1, (Clawson,) and Scotch Plaid, 4, 97, 25 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Maurilla, S. S. Brown's b. f., by Troubadour-Senorita, $1,200, 101 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(R. Lewis.)
2—Prestige, W. C. Daly's b. c., 97, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Brennan)
3—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g., 99, 2 to 1.....(McCue)

Innovator, 97, 8 to 1, (Wilson; The Laurel, 99, 25 to 1, (Boland,) 4 to 1, won; Faity Doll, 95, (O'Connor;) Kitchener, 102, 7 to 1, (Setter;) Ceylon, 99, 12 to 1, (Odom;) Mynheer, 97, 20 to 1, (Moure;) Tildee, 94, 25 to 1, (Thompson,) and Yosolo, 107, 60 to 1, (N. Turner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Grass Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $800, added to a subscription of $20 each for starters, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time—1:47.

1—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 4 years, by Meddler-Money Box, $1,500, 116 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Wilson)
2—Intrusive, D. Gideon's ch. h., by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 4, 116, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Taral)
3—Concord, H. B. Behman's ch. h., by Longfellow-Lenora Morris, 5, 118, 12 to 1.....(N. Turner)

Bardella, 4, 106, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Roysterer, 3, 105, 8 to 1, (Clawson,) and Chappaqua, 3, 101, 50 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights 15 pounds above the scale. Seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Imperator	122	The Burlington	
Barataria	122	Boute	110
Mazarine	122	Tut Tut	105
Peat	120	Larva	105
Trade Last	118	Savory	105
Mr. Clay	114	Tyrshena	105
Chopin	114	Chorus Boy	102
General Shafter	110		

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old; penalties and allowances. One mile.

Maid of Harlem	116	Bettie Gray	116
Admiration	116	Miss Patron	111
Sweet Caporal	116		

THIRD RACE—The Foam, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

The Black Scot	122	Premature	112
Water King	117	Magnificent	112
Plucky	117	Waring	112
Stuart	117	Silver Garter	112
Flaunt	117	Last Cord	112
Gonfalon	112	Brigadier	109
Mesmerist	112	Prim rose Day	109

FOURTH RACE—The Coney Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

Isidor	130	Azucena	107
Imp	128	Cormorant	107
Kinnikinnic	124	Jeannot	105
Swiftmas	123	Fly-By-Night	105
St. Cloud	122	Danforth	98
Bendoran	118	Millstream	95
Lambent	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Peaceful	118	Knightbanneret	118
Battle Royal	118	Hesper	118
Herbert	118	Pettifogger	118
Wax Taper	118	Eileen Daly	115

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a furlong on turf.

Pacemaker	108	The Gardner	101
Millstream	108	Hard Knot	98
Decanter	106	Holdon	97
Murello	106	Holland	91
Hardy C.	103	Maso	86
Rinaldo	103	James Tod	86
Maximo Gomez	102		

SLOAN AND THE WAITER.

English Papers Continue to Accuse and Abuse the American Jockey.

LONDON, June 19.—The afternoon newspapers to-day are insisting that "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, in spite of his denials, is the man who assaulted the waiter at Ascot on Thursday. The Evening News is indignant at the fact that the Jockey Club has apparently decided to let the matter drop, and is stirring up public feeling against him. The paper says:

"The English jockeys, by their behavior and general bearing, have succeeded during the last twenty years in totally altering their social status, and it is hard lines on them that a foreigner should come to England and bring disgrace on the profession without any official notice being taken of it. The next time Sloan appears on a racecourse he will learn what the public thinks of him. The fact that he denies what fifty people witnessed may display American bravado, but in no other way will it better his position."

The Star publishes several abusive letters calling him "an American stable boy" and a "Lilliputian Yankee." The same paper asserts that after careful investigation "it was shown that it was Sloan and no one else who struck the waiter with a champagne bottle, completely opening his lip, so that a large portion of it hung over his mouth." The waiter is still under the care of a doctor.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Crystalline, 102 pounds, (Scoville,) 12 to 1, won; Garnet Bath, 102, (Landry,) 6 to 1, second; Katie Rutherford, 102, (Sheppard,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Little Land, Cyclone, The Doctor, Chicopee, Provolo, Rarus, Pinar del Rio, Alcides, Elsie Barnes, Rida, and Timothy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Aurea, 95 pounds, (Boland,) 4 to 1, won; Faity Doll, 95, (Sheppard,) 8 to 5, second; Miss Hudson, 97, Landry, 10 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Jeana, Larkspur, Etta J., Lucille, Milda, Alda Dunn, Mileage, Lunetta, and Hawaii also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Beana, 100 pounds, (Landry,) 4 to 1, won; Salvarse, 105, (E. Ross,) 8 to 1, second; Freak, 110, (Boland,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Semper Edam finished second, but was disqualified for fouling. Fantasy, Mayme M., Synia, Stanel, and Jessie Jarboe also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. School Girl, 98 pounds, (Boland,) 6 to 1, won; Shield Bearer, 103, (K. Harris,) 30 to 1, second; Vanessa, 102, (Landry,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Volutante, Star Dust, Abusive, Emma Smith, Frank McConnell, Vox, Albert Baldwin, Sr., and The Norseman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Strathlight, 100 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Postmaster Bailey, 97, (Boland,) 7 to 1, second; Dissolute, 112, (Peterman,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. King Dellis, Peter Duryea, Coley Gallardo, Prentiss O., John W. Patton, Sprung, Outburst, Mittenthal, and Scorpula also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. The Elector, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) ½ to 1, won; Yuba Dam, 100, (E. Ross,) 7 to 2, second; Friesland, 99, (Boland,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Trimmer, Connie Lee, Three Bars, and Annie M. also ran.

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Kentucky Youngsters Sold at Madison Square Garden—W. C. Whitney Buys a Kingston Colt.

A large crowd made the trip to Madison Square Garden last night to attend the sale of the yearlings from the Melbourne Stud, property of W. S. Barnes of Lexington, Ky.; the Iroquois Stud, property of Mrs. Eliza J. Clay; some from Messrs. Barbee & Leigh, Mrs. Byron McClellan, and various other breeders from Kentucky. The sale began slow, but improved as it went along, and, while there were no fancy prices paid, the majority of the stock went for good sums. The top price of the sale was $2,200, this amount being given by Sydney Paget on behalf of W. C. Whitney for a colt by Kingston-My Gyps. H. E. Leigh and W. H. Clark also took a fancy to the colt, but Paget stood the fight the longest and secured the colt. There was some disappointment over the filly by Henry of Navarre-Sallie McClelland not being offered, but this was due to the fact that she met with an accident and was not brought out with the rest of Mrs. McClelland's string.

Some of the prices obtained were:

Bay filly by Henry of Navarre-Laura Stone; Matt Dwyer	$700
Beau Gallant, b. c., by Jim Gore-Bonita Belle; J. E. Madden	1,000
Idle Ways, ch. c., by Jim Gore-Gadding; W. H. Clark	800
Goddess of Night, blk. f., by Prince of Monaco-Gondola; Ed Tipton	775
Hoosierland, ch. c., by imp. Wagner-Indiana; Ed Tipton	750
Highland Sound, blk. f., by Jim Gore-Bagpipes; W. C. Whitney	1,000
Brown filly by imp. St. Gearg-Arrowgrass; W. P. Norton	800
Bay colt by Kingston-My Gyps; W. C. Whitney	2,200
Bay colt by imp. Conrad-Display; Oneck Stable	900
Brown colt by imp. Conrad-Too Sweet; W. H. Clark	1,500
Bay colt by Maglan-Locust Bloom; G. C. Bennett	750
Bay filly by imp. Ben Strome-Rose; W. C. Whitney	650

IMPROMPTU BOAT RACES.

Yale and Harvard Crews in Training Have Several Friendly Brushes, and Harvard Wins Them All.

YALE QUARTERS, Gale's Ferry, Conn., June 19.—To-day witnessed a decided innovation in the training life on the Thames. The secrecy which has characterized the work seems to have been abandoned, and a more helpful and sportsmanlike spirit developed between the rival settlements at Red Top and Broadview.

This morning the Yale and Harvard fours met at a point near the start of the course, each out for the morning's practice. The Harvard boat drew alongside of Yale, and one of the oarsmen called across: "Want a scrap, Yale?"

"Yes," was the reply, and soon the two boats were spinning down the course for a short informal race. The stretch was against the wind, and Yale's weight told, Harvard finishing a length in the lead in a thirty-stroke pull. Turning around, the boats came back with the wind, and, although Harvard got a good lead at the start, the Yale men cut it down considerably before the brush was completed. The race, however, was of little significance as indicating the merits of the crews.

Before the crews parted arrangements had been made for a similar trial of speed this evening. The Yale four was out early this evening with two new substitutes—Cameron, stroke 1901 crew and this year's college crew, and Patterson, bow oar 1900 freshmen. The order in which the four pulled in the first stretch was: Stroke, Cameron; 3, Cross; 2, Brook; 1, Mitchell. After the new combination had been tried, the four did a little work in their old order of last week, and then returned to the boathouse and dressed. When the Harvard four pulled past Yale's quarters they looked expectant, but "Bob" Armstrong called out through the megaphone that he regretted the plans of the "Varsity for the afternoon practice made it necessary for his boys to get in their work early.

The rest of the Broadview crowd, however, did not seem satisfied, and Capt. Greenway, seizing the megaphone, called out to the Harvard four, which was pulling up the river, to come back, and they did. In the meantime the same four which had pulled against Harvard in the morning, with the exception of Cameron, who took Brock's place at stroke, had again donned their rowing clothes and brought their shell out. The two fours lined up about one hundred yards below Capt. Brown's dock, and "Jim" Greenway started them in regulation style.

The Harvard boat shot out under a quick stroke, and Yale was a length behind when the Harvard shell crossed the prearranged finish line under the nose of Col. McKee's yacht, Parthenia. The return down stream resulted in a warm brush, with a similar result. After the finish, Harvard cheered for Yale and Yale for Harvard. The Harvard launch had steamed up to a point off Broadview, and the men on board, including Coach Storrow, enjoyed the sport.

Cornell's New Football Coach.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—Ever since it was definitely known that Glenn Warner would not be called to coach the Cornell football team another year there has been much speculation as to his successor, and it was to-day announced that at a meeting of the Football Committee last Saturday W. H. Bannard, Princeton, '98, was chosen. Last year he had charge of the team of the Northwestern University, and he has this Spring assisted in the training of Princeton's players.

Dartmouth's Football Schedule.

HANOVER, N. H., June 19.—The schedule of the Dartmouth football team for next Fall is as follows: Sept. 30, Exeter at Hanover; Oct. 7, Bowdoin at Hanover; Oct. 14, Yale at Newton, Mass.; Oct. 21, Williams at Hanover; Oct. 28, West Point at West Point; Nov. 4, Wesleyan at Middletown; Nov. 11, Harvard at Cambridge; Nov. 18, Columbia at New York; Nov. 25, Brown at Providence.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose First Game of the Series in Pittsburg.

IT WAS A PITCHERS' BATTLE

Tannehill, However, Was in Better Form than Seymour—Brooklyns Easily Defeat the Clevelands—Other Games Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	41	12	.774
Boston	44	18	.654
Philadelphia	31	20	.608
Chicago	32	21	.604
St. Louis	32	24	.604
Baltimore	31	27	.500
Cincinnati	24	27	.471
Pittsburg	23	27	.460
New York	22	31	.415
Washington	17	37	.315
Louisville	18	37	.302
Cleveland	9	40	.184

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 5; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Washington, 4.
Chicago, 10; Boston, 8.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Washington in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—The Pittsburgs played an errorless game and easily defeated the New Yorks in good form, but Tannehill carried off the honors. In seven innings the visitors went out in one, two, three order. In the fifth New York made three hits and filled the bases, but could not score. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Donovon, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	0
M'Carthy, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	0
Williams, 3b.	0	1	2	5	0	0
McC'ry, cf.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0	0
Ely, ss.	2	1	2	2	5	0
J.O'Brien, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0	0
Bowerm'n, c.	1	1	4	0	0	0
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	5	6	27	17	0	

NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	0
V.Hal'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0	0
T.O'Brien, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1	0
Warner, c.	0	1	5	0	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	1	0	2	0	0
Total.	0	5	24	13	1	

Pittsburg	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—McCarthy. Home run—Bowerman. Stolen bases—McCarthy and Ely. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 2. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Seymour, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BROOKLYNS VICTORIOUS.

The Team Defeated the Clevelands Through Good Batting.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—Both teams played a good game to-day, but the visitors excelled at the bat. Bates was a trifle unsteady. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	
Harley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Quinn, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0	
Sullivan, 3b.	0	0	1	5	0	
M'Allist'r, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Tucker 1b.	0	0	14	0	0	
Lockhe'd, ss.	0	0	4	2	1	
Schre'g'st, c.	0	0	2	3	0	
Bates, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
Total.	1	5	27	16	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	I/B	P	O	A	E
Casey 3b.	1	1	1	3	0	
Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	1	0	
Kelley, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	5	2	1	
Jones, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	
McGann, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	
Daly, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	
Dunn, p.	1	1	0	2	0	
Grim, c.	2	2	2	2	0	
Total.	6	9	27	12	1	

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—6

Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Bates, 7. Struck out—By Dunne, 1. Two-base hit—Grim. Sacrifice hit McGann. Stolen base—Quinn. Double plays—Tucker, (unassisted,) Bates, Schreongost, and Tucker. Hit by pitcher—Sullivan, Tucker, Casey, McGann, Daly. Passed ball—Grim. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

St. Louis, 7; Washington, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Clean hitting at opportune times gave St. Louis a victory over Washington to-day. The home team played in splendid form both in the field and at the bat. Score:

St. Louis	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	.	—7
Washington	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Washington, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and O'Connor; Washington, Weyhing and McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 2.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Cunningham pitched great ball to-day, and the Baltimores would have been shut out but for two misplays. Wagner's single sent in the winning run in the twelfth inning. Score:

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	

Base hits—Louisville, 13; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 0.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—The Cincinnatis played an indifferent game again to-day, and were easily shut out by the Philadelphias. Donahue pitched well for the visitors, while Breitenstein's pitching was an easy mark. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	—9

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Wood; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

Chicago, 10; Boston, 8.

CHICAGO, June 19.—After having to-day's game all but won, Willis became unsteady in the seventh and filled the bases. His wildness was followed by a triple and a long fly, placing the home team in the lead. Score:

Chicago	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	2	.	—10	
Boston	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—8	

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Boston, 13. Errors—Chicago, 6; Boston, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Boston, Willis, Nichols, and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Final Round of the First Part of the International Match.

LONDON, June 19.—The final round of the first part of the international chess tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, in this city, this noon, when the fifth round of the Berger system served for the pairing of the players, which was arranged as follows: Maroczy vs. Janowski, Steinitz vs. Schlechter, Lasker vs. Bird, Blackburne vs. Tinsley, Mason vs. Tschigorin, Pillsbury vs. Lee, Showalter and Cohn byes.

When the first adjournment was made, a 4:30 in the afternoon, the state of affairs was as follows: Maroczy and Janowski adjourned their game in an even position, Steinitz had a bad position against Schlechter, Lasker had beaten Bird, Blackburne had disposed of Tinsley, Mason had gone down before Tschigorin, and Pillsbury had defeated Lee.

At the evening session Maroczy defeated Janowski and Steinitz lost to Schlechter. The record of the players follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	4	10	Pillsbury	9½	4½
Blackburne	8½	5½	Schlechter	9½	4½
Cohn	8	6	Showalter	6½	7½
Janowski	9½	4½	Steinitz	6½	7½
Lasker	11	3	Teichmann	2	12
Lee	4	10	Tinsley	3	11
Maroczy	10	4	Tschigorin	8	6
Mason	5	9			

New Grounds for Pigeon Shooters.

A. Drissel, acting as the representative of the National Pigeon Shooters' Association, has bought of Adam Haubitzer forty-two acres of land at Queens, Queens Borough. It is the intention of the purchasers to incorporate a new organization and improve the property by the erection of a number of buildings. A number of wealthy sporting men of this city are said to be back of the enterprise. The price paid is said to have been $800 an acre.

Australians and Oxford at Cricket.

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 19.—In the cricket match to-day between an eleven representing Oxford University past and present and the visiting Australian team the Oxford men were all out in their first innings for 251 runs.

Chicago Oarsman Left Out at Henley.

LONDON, June 19.—The entry of Dr. W. S. McDowell, the Chicago oarsman, for the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta this year was received too late to be accepted.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

In re Sugenheimer.	In re Gutwillig.
In re Hofstatter.	In re Feaney.
In re Piper & Co.	In re Strom.
In re Cohen.	In re Anderson.
In re Marine Machine & C. Co.	In re Hatfield.
	In re McNamara.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 19.—The Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow is as follows: 5, 54, 57, 44, 64, 66, 67, and 69.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Patterson, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

64—Merritt vs. Merritt.
79—McLellan vs. Goodwin.
81—U. S. Casualty Co. vs. O. J. Gude Co.
9—Cohen vs York
60—Kiernan vs. Fox.
7—Rothschild vs. Roosevelt.
53—Waeder vs. Talbot.
61—Bennett vs. Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Friedlander vs. Flouman.
2—In re Garniss.
8—Parke vs. Weiller.
4—Ellison vs. N. Y. Times Co.
5—Buel vs. Buckl.
6—Krone vs. Bronk.
7—Brennan vs. Hamilton.
8—In re Barllatti.
9—Empire City Subway Co. vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R.
10—In re Kessler.
11—Aschner vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
12—Minturn vs. Cotter.
13—Graham vs. Peffers.
14—In re Price.
15—Buckley vs. Seitz.
16—Handren vs. Elliott.
17—Schwerin vs. Zeichner.
18—Klausner vs. Hagemann.
19—In re Mooney.
20—Simms vs. McCormick.
21—In re Merrill.
22—In re Bauer.
23—Toplitz vs. Lyon.
24—Veazey vs. Allen.
25—Brindle vs. Brindle.
26—In re Lenox Building Co.
27—Met. Imp. Co. vs. Westervelt.
28—Hartman vs. Hofheimer.
29—Greenwood vs. Pettit.
30—In re Dahlman.
31—Laing vs. Steinmetz.
32—Waldo vs. Behsman.
33—Kohnert vs. Newton.
34—Allen vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
35—Same vs. Home Bk.
36—Gross vs. Seidcker.
37—People, &c., vs. Flannagan.
38—Bohemian Ben. Association vs. Jesselsohn.
39—Jesselsohn vs. Buel.
40—Cortney vs. Dempsey.
41—De Vitto vs. Malloy.
42—Ohio Nat. Bank vs. U. S. Guarantee Co.
43—C. F. Gessert Co. vs. Kreusler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

1—Tradesmen's Nat. Bk. vs. Effinger. Preferred causes.
2333—F. W. Devoe Co. vs. Feltner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

2958—Colonial Dames of Am. vs. Nat. Socy. Colonial Dames.
2959—Same vs. Colonial Dames of State of N. Y.
3172—Hoey vs. Hoey.
3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
1824—Whitlock vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
2626—N. Y. Asbestos Co. vs. N. Y. Fire Proof Covering Co.
1822—Cohn vs. Blum.
3370—McDonald vs. Bach.
2832—Landsberg vs. Brush El. Ill. Co.
3409—Underhill vs. Kierns.
3547—Addison vs. Enoch.
2233—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3363—Mt. Trust Co. vs. Gillespie.
3274—Annesley vs. Leighton.
1410—Krekeler vs. Pundt.
3351—C. Pardee Works vs. Tumfrim.
3436—Brill vs. Brill.
3449—Person vs. Goldfarb.
3458—Stuart vs. Defarla
3472—Phelps vs. Barth.
3504—Watt vs. Porter.
3505—Same vs. same.
3506—Same vs. same.
3553—Hickey vs. Hickey.
3561—Rosenberg vs. Friedenburg.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frank Pechanandi. | 2—James Meehan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from day calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

10256—Stalz vs. Samuels
10251—Flood vs. Conly.
10275—Braman vs. Hall.
9925—Brenner vs. Lawrence.
10123—Colonial Bank vs. Thomson.
10181—Solomon vs. Caldwell.
10230—Gas Engine & Power Co. vs. Bradt.
10240—Taylor vs. Taylor
9904—Wodiska vs. Dickinson.
9899—Odell vs. Allderi.
10191—Terry vs. Hayes.
10130—Raegener vs. Ball
10267—Same vs. White.
10020—Same vs. Peck.
10289—Same vs. Chandler.
10278—Langworth vs. Stack.
9204—Riverside Bank vs. Salisbury.
9273—Same vs. Jones.
10155—Knappman Whiting Co. vs. Reid.
10169—Martorell vs. McManus.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary Schatz.
2—Mary B. Dunbar.
3—Morris Hallo.
4—Jane A. Dwyer.
5—Elizabeth Broderick.
6—Maria A. Knoblauch.
7—Anna Bischoff.
8—Jane A. Dwyer.
9—Della T. S. Parnell.
10—Morris White.
11—Lorenzo Armstrong.
12—Mary Kiley.
13—Maria Satz.
14—Israel Goldstein.
15—W. J. Cashman.
16—Margaret Smallman.
17—Rody McLaughlin.
18—Genefeva Schrank.
19—Albert L. Mowry.
20—Thomas Dunphy.
21—Eugene Van Benschoten.
22—Charles Drake.
23—Maria Kehrer.
24—Joseph G. Cook.
25—D. B. O'Malley.
28—Gustavus Tuckerman.
27—Gerhard Beringer.
28—Dorothy Ann Pratt.
29—George Nuss.
30—Edwin Bates.
31—Edwin Bates.
32—Edward J. Mahon.
33—John T. Gerlach.
34—Rose Ferrigan.
35—George Hamilton.

Wills for probate at 10 A. M.—Michael Fitzgerald.

At 10:30 A. M.—Rebecca Boyle, Edith S. Whitney, Elizabeth Hess.

At 11 A. M.—Catharine Werner.

At 2 P. M.—Edward R. Pelton, Charlotte Osterwald.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4018—Reilly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7117—Zinco vs. Met. Gas Co.
4423—Beck vs. Cook.
8854—White vs. Ruppert
7302—Kling vs. Rhoades.
7259—Wolf vs. Klein.
569—Klinger vs. Stiefel.
565—Nors vs. Gillis.
2601—Heine vs. Kuhn.
4017—Stark vs. 3d Av.
6251—Futerman vs. Armhaus.
7302—Simpson vs. Goeltz.
4031—Collins Jute Co. vs. Kent.
4032—Cevaller vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4037—Currier vs. Carroll.
4042—McAllister vs. Lindo.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3758—Darragh vs. Drumgold.
8303—Zeldon vs. King.
1330—Charleston vs. Jaffe.
2451—Traitel vs. Dwyer.
3533—Braverman vs. Breuner.
5329—Rouse vs. Fidelity and Deposit Co.
8700—Hopkins vs. Hilton.
3454—Schlaeppi vs. Muller.
3746—Sperber vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3408—Van Hoverling vs. N. Y. Schuetzen B. No. 1.
2694—Alperin vs. Standard Light Co.
3646—Rosenblatt vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3751—Hall vs. Skelly.
2269—Fischman vs. Pfeiffer.
717—Eberle vs. Schelling.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2750—Skokam vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3932—Serra vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2790—Lieberman vs. Mintz.
2194—Newman vs. Brandt.
2826—Davis vs. Mayo.
2732—Freimuth vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2775—Dursh vs. Dimon.
2783—Stone vs. Wilson.
2801—Doring vs. Anger.
2995—Schneider vs. Emerey.
3627—Hodkinson vs. Kinnear & Gager Co.
2379—Donnelly vs. Hopkins.
957—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry.
3633—Gottlieb vs. Phoenix Club.
3670—Schattman vs. Schattman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7579—Stern vs. Manheim
7555—Van Sicklen vs. Ind. Inv. & Del. Co.
7458—Dale vs. Haskins.
7563—Kemp vs. Peck.
7535—Stern vs. Roth.
7578—Lesster vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4066.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.

1—Edward Clarkson.
2—James McMahon.
3—George Panzeter.
4—John Stack.
Pleadings.
1—Frederick Schweitzer, Henry Bauman.
2—George Brune.
3—Ernest G. Welsh.
4—Nathan Rubin.
5—Horace W. Spaulding.
6—George Koppesser.
7—Oscar Johnston.
8—Donnanto Piscopo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—James A. Boylan.
2—George W. Lawrie.
3—William Moore.
4—Edward R. Boreand.
5—John Rvs.
6—James Moran, Michael Meade.
7—Mary Clancey.
8—James Donnolly.
9—Richard Addison.
10—Ana Burns.
11—August Kless.
12—Jacob Kohler.
13—William Thomas.
14—Samuel Weisman.
15—William S. Mack.
16—Max Rosenbaum.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—Henry L. Gerber.
2—Robert S. Brassington.
3—Charles Diesend.
4—John Williams.
5—Bernard Rada.
6—Cornelius Breen.
7—Thomas Carland.
8—Charles Hernandez.
9—Frank A. Kellar.
James A. Ford.
10—John Mitchell.
11—John Kelly.
12—Frederick Lasky.
13—Thomas Wilson.
14—Max Schwartz.
15—Bernard Aaron.
Abraham Nelson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—Frederick T. Jasper.
2—Joseph Elliott.
3—George White, Lawrence McGowan.
4—Morris Barth.
5—Bernard Hanley.
6—Samuel Greenwald.
7—Salvatore Lindi.
8—Meyer Welt.
9—Mato Cornd.
10—George Brandenberger.
11—Frank A. Mayo.
12—Albert Fieler.
13—John McCormack.
14—Joseph Quirk.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Howard vs. O'Brien—Walter H. Mead.
Neugass vs. Wright—Alfred I. Ackert.
Ernst vs. Henn—Joseph A. Weiss, Matter of Demeritt—Nelson Smith.
Knickerbocker vs Kearns—William G. Davies.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Middleton-Goshen Traction Company—William B. Royce.
Charlotte Demmerle vs. Louise Demmerle et al.—August C. Nanz.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar.

114—Du Bois vs. City of New York.
122—Graeff vs. Wormser.
125—Gunltzer vs. Yonkers R. R.
126—Littlejohn vs. Leffingwell.
127—Campbell vs. Bauland Co.
128—Devlin vs. Hinman.
129—Devlin vs. Hinman.
130—Tate vs. Dalton.
132—County of Nassau vs. Phipps.

Enumerated day calendar.

420—People vs. Kane.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Wilmot M. Smith, J.—Day calendar. Demurrer.

1226—Harney vs. Providence Saving Life Association Co.
854—Kimball as Treas. vs. Linefelder et al.
1156—Kenny et al. vs. Monahan.
1269—Luck vs. City of Brooklyn.
718—Beggr et al. vs. Beggs and another
1159—Kammerer vs. Kammerer.
313—Everett vs. Everett.
751—William vs. City of New York.
42—Ashley vs. Elec. Mag. Traction Co.
1182—Hennessey vs. Mahlman et al.
1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,315. No further call will be made from the June, 1899, calendar till October, 1899.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Hirschberg, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.; Part V., Edwards, J.

6058—Saba vs. Singer.
5750—Shannon vs. Nassau R. R.
6974—Brown vs. Nassau R. R.
7344—Phillips vs. Fischer.
7307, 7368—Jones vs. Nassau R. R.
5214—Russell vs. Mills.
7384—Dickson vs. Trevin.
7393—Hyman vs. Saul.
7395—Scott vs. 3d Av. R. R
7400—Baumgarten vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
7432—Liebmann's, S. Sons' Brewing Co. vs. B. H. R. R.
7408—Hartlieb vs. Geiss.
7412—Clifford vs. Stat. Island Electric Co.
7423—Clark vs. Gibbons.
7424—Meyer vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
7440—Silsbee vs. B'klyn Eagle.
7445—Healey vs. Coleman.
7459—Funk vs. B'klyn Glass Co.
7478—Congress Brewery vs. Lindsay.
7484—Gault vs. Schurer.
7485—Smith vs. Maher.
7501—Adisky vs. Excelsior Brewery.
7509—Cinque vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
7512—Seed vs. Pelham Heights Co.
7523—Johnson vs. Clarkson.
7528—Merritt vs. Bruns.
7529—Schultz vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
7537—Conboy vs. Ayres.
7557—Bechtold vs. Hilliker.
7562—Gillier vs. Nassau R. R.
7572—McLaughlin vs. B. H. R. R.
7582—Forrester vs. Rozell.
7585—Pilgrim vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7588—Curran vs. Pelham Hod Co.
7593—Davis vs. Davis.
7602—Sands, Jr., vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
7605—Guyon vs. Nassau R. R.
7620—Meyer vs. Nassau R. R.

The following causes if marked ready will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

7405—Payne vs. Rouss.
7643—McLinden vs. B. H. R. R.
7645—Kelly vs. Byrne.
7660—Kipp vs. B. H. R. R.
7661—Olsen vs. B. H. R. R.
7673—Croghan vs. Vogt.
7676—Fritsch vs. Nassau R. R.
7678—Duffield vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
7679—Vussen vs. Nassau R. R.
7680—Berry vs. Atlantic Storage Co.
7682—Bambach vs. Nassau R. R.
7684—Halliday vs. B. H. R. R.
7686—Bush vs. Triscuit.
7688—Traumeni vs. B. H. R. R.
7691—Crave vs. City of New York.
7692—Finnegan vs. Nas. R. R.
7695—Trahan vs. Trahan
7697—Von Essen vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
7699—Diamond vs. Nas. R. R.
7700—Carulli vs. Trecartin.
7701—McKay vs. B. H. R. R.
7702—Lounsbury vs. Met. Street R. R.
7706—Glasheen vs. Man. Lighterage Co.
7710—Hesselback vs. Schukal.
7711—Moriarity vs. Lardner.
7713—Malone vs. Sternan
7714—Guller vs. Davis.
7719—Walsh vs. Nassau R. R.
7722—L. I. R. R. vs. Curtis.
7725—Newman vs. Nas. R. R.
7726—Dicandia vs. Deolin.
7729—Bailey, Jr., vs. Doll.
7731—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
7732—Knapp vs. B. H. R. R.
7734—Mitterferl vs. Nas. R. R.
7735—Lelman vs. Gross.
7737—Morrey vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call 7827.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.

George Moore, James Duffy, Cora Johnson, Peter McGinley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Henry Eulner, Sarah Harriott Price, Sophie Bernard, Thomas W. Lowell, John Rearden, Louis H. Atno, Theodore Eastmond, Annie Edwards, Alice De Looby Burg, Veronicka Bernaur, Roseanna McGee, Susan Robert, (formerly Susan Demars,) James Galbaly, and Matilda Calder.

The probate of heirship of Peter Johnson.

The estate of Charles N. Fernald.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 43—Accounting of Charlotte Rawlings.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Held at Queens County Court House, Long Island City.

Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

31—Bergstrasser vs. Steinway R. R. Co.
32—Same vs. same.
2—Phillips vs. Board of Education.
3—Mauman vs. Hogan.
4—Geipel vs. Steinway R. R. Co.
5—Brendlinger vs. L. I. Construction Co.
12—Knapp vs. Wright.

The following causes being on the calendar for the first time, will be held for the day if marked ready:

45—Duffy vs. Pritchard.
46—Class vs. Pachinger.
47—Quinn vs. City of New York.
48—Warshing vs. Levy.
49—Paetzig vs. Schmitt.
50—Suden vs. Jurgens.
51—Jeffries vs. City of New York.
52—Potter vs. N. Y. Baptist Mission Soc.
53—Purdy vs. City of New York.
54—Lawson vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
55—Collins vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceut. Co.
56—Merritt vs. Duryea.
14—Steiner vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
22—Carricand vs. Oberstl.
30—Goldman vs. Kasnowitz.
40—Foster vs. Durr.
42—McKlosky vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
44—Kious vs. same.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; city reference. 784 5th Av., first floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady leaving town wishes to secure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Tuesday, at 18 East 48th St.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook; wash and iron; private family; country for Summer; references. 129 East 38th St., 10 to 12.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German lady, college graduate from Hanover, teaching also French, music, and English branches, desires Summer position; would give lessons in return for home; excellent references. N. B., 270 West 34th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow, 38, of good appearance, wants place as housekeeper in gentleman's house. Address Widow, Advertisement Office, 1,334 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find a place for a capable young Swedish woman as maid and assist with chamberwork; has highest references. Can be seen at present employer's, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 13 East 47th St.

MAID, &c.—By French Swiss as maid, chambermaid, and seamstress; first-class city references; last employer can be seen, 630 6th Av., second floor.

MAID, &c.—By maid and hairdresser; dressmaker; good packer; speaks French and English. Louise, 217 West 36th St.

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LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

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NURSE.—By thoroughly competent, refined North German to young or growing children; good French; references. H. F., 341 West 36th St.

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Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID—HOUSEMAID—KITCHENMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to procure situations for her parlormaid, housemaid, kitchenmaid, the latter capable of taking a cook's place. Can be seen at present employer's, 107 East 17th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as waitress and chambermaid in private family; three years' reference; present employer can be seen from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; no cards. Call, two days, 53 West 48th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young woman as cook; private family; house in the country. Call at 23 East 44th St. from 9 to 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman as butler or valet; three years in last place; first-class references. Celestin, 105 West 26th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a Canadian coachman, single, understands thoroughly care of horses and carriages; reliable in all respects; present employer will vouch for my honesty, sobriety, and ability; disengaged because family go abroad. For references, call or address to D. A. H., 10 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man; single, Protestant; seven years' references, written, personal; stylish driver; good appearance; neat, particular, obliging, polite. James, Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

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COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; perfectly competent; best personal reference; married; no children. T. D., 206 West 77th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, VALET, NURSE, &c.—By an educated Englishman; competent and capable; seven years in last situation. Bell, 204 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—By a young man, 18, desires position in wholesale house, good penman, quick and accurate at figures. J., Box 143 Times.

DRIVER or PORTER.—By middle-aged man, sober and honest, as driver or porter; best city references. C. Hoack, 231 East 22d St.

MANAGER.—20 years' experience in management of real estate, all its branches; who needs me? "Alpha," 156 East 123d St.

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35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.
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General First Mortgage
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Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of
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Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.
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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

Illinois Central Two-Ten 4% Gold Bonds of 1904.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Two-Ten Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1894, issued under and secured by the mortgage made by the said railroad company to the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, bearing date December 28, 1893, the Illinois Central Railroad Company intends to, and will, redeem each and all of said bonds, on presentation at its office, No. 214 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the first day of July, 1899, by paying the principal and interest then due.
Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the said first day of July, 1899.
If the bonds are presented at its office prior to July 1, 1899, the company will pay the redemption value thereof, less discount on the same at 3 per cent. per annum from date of presentation to July 1, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
April 14, 1899.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Republic Iron and Steel Stocks
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

$12,000,000
First Mortgage Collateral Trust 4½ Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds,
OF THE
Washington Traction & Electric Co.

DATED JUNE 1, 1899. DUE JUNE 1, 1949.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS without deduction for any tax imposed by the United States or any State or Municipal Authority, which the Traction Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under and by reason of any present or future law.

Interest Payable June 1 and December 1 at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in the City of New York. Bonds may be redeemed at option of Company at 107½ and accrued interest, upon five months' notice.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee.

THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY controls, by the ownership of over 90% of their respective capitalstocks, the following Street Railroads and Electric Light Companies in the City of Washington, D. C.:

STREET RAILROADS:

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CO.,
COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, WOODSIDE AND FOREST GLEN RAILWAY COMPANY,
ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
GEORGETOWN AND TENNALLYTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND ROCKVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES:

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY,
UNITED STATES ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY.

These are the only Electric Light Companies now operating or authorized to operate in the City of Washington, D. C.

The Railroad Companies have 116.38 miles of track, all of which is under electric traction, or in process of conversion.

The Electric Light Companies have seventy-two miles of subways, with about four hundred miles of duct, besides many miles of overhead wires.

BONDS.

Authorized Issue, $20,000,000.00.

Reserved to retire outstanding bonds of constituent companies	**$6,558,000 00**
Held for future uses of Company	**1,442,000 00**
Now Issued	**12,000,000 00**
Total	**$20,000,000 00**

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A STATEMENT MADE TO THE BANKERS BY MESSRS. F. C. STEVENS, O. T. CROSBY, AND C. A. LIEB (COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE HAD IF DESIRED).

"THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN THE TREASURIES OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES, A PORTION OF WHICH IS BEING USED IN SUBSTITUTING ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR CABLE AND HORSE POWER AND IN BUILDING EXTENSIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE CASH NOW TO BE PROVIDED FOR SIMILAR PURPOSES, AND FOR THE ACQUISITION OF OUTSTANDING SHARES AND AS SECURITY FOR THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ON BONDS IS APPROXIMATELY $3,275,000.00.

The work of reconstruction and the building of extensions will be virtually completed about September 1st, 1899. With the advantages to be derived from the amalgamation of the properties, the utilization of underground electric power, the railway extensions, and the general extension of the electric-light lines recently authorizd by Congress, we estimate for the year beginning July 1st, 1899:

GROSS EARNINGS:

From Railway properties	**$1,750,000 00**
From Lighting properties	**550,000 00**
Total	**$2,300,000 00**
Operating expenses	**1,150,000 00**
Net income	**$1,150,000 00**
Total fixed charges	**887,480 00**
Surplus	**$262,520 00**

In our opinion this estimate will be exceeded by the actual results.

In fact, the figures arrived at by Messrs. H. H. Vreeland and F. S. Pearson of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company of New York, men justly considered pre-eminent as street railroad experts, are, as appear in their appended reports, in excess of our estimates.

Dr. Louis Duncan of Baltimore, Electrical Engineer of the Third Avenue Railroad System of New York, concurs in these figures.

The Report of Messrs. Vreeland & Pearson, above referred to, is as follows:

CABLE BUILDING, 621 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 31, 1899.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Esq.,
President United States Mortgage and Trust Co.,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

By your request we have examined the Washington Street Railway and Electric Lighting Properties, the control of which is about to be transferred to the Washington Traction and Electric Company, and also have studied the reports and estimates of Mr. Oscar T. Crosby and Dr. Louis Duncan.

From our examination, it is apparent that the conditions in Washington are particularly favorable for such a plan as thereby a large increase in gross revenue should be obtained and a material reduction in operating expenses effected.

The street railway properties have been subject to the disadvantages of independent operation, and on this account the suburban lines have been unable to reach the shopping districts and other important points in the heart of the City.

This condition of affairs has, without question, retarded the development and growth of the suburbs, and when under the proposed plan through cars are run to this section of the City, from the suburbs, the traffic in this outside territory should be materially increased.

The opening of the new routes and lines of travel now made feasible should greatly benefit the public and add largely to the revenue of the City itself.

A substantial portion of the mileage of the roads is still operated by animal traction, and when these lines are equipped with electricity a large increase in revenue should be obtained.

In view of the present revenue of the various street railway lines and the increase due to electric equipment as shown by the experience in other cities, as well as the increase to be expected from a consolidated management, we are convinced that the gross revenue of these properties will equal $1,850,000.00 per year.

The cost of operation on many of the lines is much above the average, and would appear to be excessive under the conditions existing in the City of Washington, where the climate is much more favorable to electric traction than in New York and other Northern cities. This large cost of operating has been due undoubtedly to the necessity of maintaining so many different organizations. Under the proposed plan with the properties under the direction of capable men, the cost of operation should not exceed fifty per cent. of the gross income, and this percentage should be greatly reduced until about forty per cent. covers the actual cost of operation.

The City of Washington offers an attractive field for the electric-lighting business. But for the undue competition between the two companies, and the legal restrictions as to extensions now removed by Congress, their respective gross and net revenue would have been considerably increased. As an illustration it may be mentioned that the revenue of the Gas Company from public lighting has been about $190,000, as against $65,000 for both of the Electric Lighting Companies.

In a city like Washington, especially where electric lighting is far preferable, this result is wholly disproportionate, and under normal conditions should be practically reversed. Moreover, in a city the size of Washington, the present gross revenue of the two companies is extremely small, and under proper management should be largely increased.

With the contracts which the companies now have in hand, and allowing about twelve per cent. normal increase, the gross revenue for the first year should be about $550,000.00.

By close attention to development of new business on the part of the management, this gross revenue should be increased within three years to nearly if not quite $1,000,000. The cost of operating the electric lighting plant should not exceed the percentage required for the operation of the railroads.

We should estimate the combined revenue for the lighting and railway companies at about $2,400,000.00, and within three years there should be combined revenue of at least $3,000,000.00.

As regards the extensions which it is proposed to build, and the reconstruction of the present lines with the electric conduit system, we are informed that the company has on hand, or is about to provide, about $3,500,000.00, which amount we consider ample for the purpose intended.

We remain,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. H. VREELAND (Prest. Metropolitan St. R'way Co. of New York.)
F. S. PEARSON (Chief Engineer Metropolitan St. Railway Co. of New York.)

Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL STATEMENTS AND REPORTS AND COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

HAVING SOLD $4,250,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS WE OFFER THE REMAINING $7,750,000 AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CHECK FOR 5 PER CENT. OF THE PAR OF THE BONDS SUBSCRIBED FOR; BALANCE PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT AT WHICH TIME INTERIM CERTIFICATES OF THE TRUST COMPANY WILL BE DELIVERED FOR THE BONDS.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSE AT OR BEFORE 3 P. M. ON THE SAME DAY.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REDUCE OR REJECT ANY SUBSCRIPTION.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
59 Wall Street, New York.
Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
50 State Street, Boston.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
120 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4531	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19509	32227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9962	14639	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3099	5274	10288	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10262	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5866	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5768	10560	14944	20832	33064
1147	3191	5768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15084	21425	33200
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15528	21879	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34993
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	15932	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29804	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29809	35999
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29810	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16229	29819	36894
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29827	36958
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36998
2247	3583	7884	12119	16414	29927	39259
2312	3594	7905	12156	16487	29960	41474
2319	3598	7923	12205	16557	29978	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2486	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2523	3663	8223	12701	17147	30353	44401
2524	3664	8231	12857	17156	30450	44529
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2595	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13208	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2648	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51693
2660	3768	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8037	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18483	31622	52356
2690	3896	9024	14109	18723	31669	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3980	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four Hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

319	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10738	14985	19670	32269
732	3307	7330	10817	14988	19675	32478
733	3380	7714	11047	15214	20053	32599
1149	3399	7751	11163	15374	20079	33143
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3563	7887	11326	15571	20706	34745
1287	3569	7898	11331	15590	20795	35186
1306	3573	8233	11335	15617	20857	35236
1454	3577	8405	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37283
1526	3629	8421	11926	15794	21883	39684
1605	3649	8452	11969	15806	21952	39716
1634	3653	8433	12094	15821	21997	39762
2370	3745	8489	12328	16063	29242	39869
2371	3751	8676	12833	16278	29424	39969
2373	3757	8818	12862	16331	29606	40020
2392	3760	8831	13024	16407	29775	42336
2476	3924	8917	13793	16551	29822	43323
2523	3925	8924	13966	16556	29977	43842
2562	3932	9008	13986	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9582	14037	16809	30360	45182
2666	3936	9607	14089	16871	30466	45392
2673	4018	9888	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14233	17397	30601	46933
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30803	48486
2878	4845	10180	14359	18861	30833	49671
2911	4846	10186	14383	18744	31377	51358
3071	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51368
3074	5067	10350	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5832	10651	14524	19286	31781	52282
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5114	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	5331	13203	14489	16045	17477	
1603	6243	13708	14532	16985	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2894	6469	13846	15373	16719	17630	
3319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18596	
3643	13108	13895	15740	17008	19048	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$3,232,000
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. 30 Year Gold Bonds
(DUE MAY 1ST, 1929),
AND
14,000 Shares 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF
The United Electric Light and Power Company,
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY is a consolidation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company with the Brush Electric Company, and owns all the bonds and all the stock of the Northern Electric Company, thus being a practical consolidation of ALL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The capitalization of the United Electric Light and Power Company is as follows:

First consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. 30-year gold bonds	**$4,500,000**
5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock	**1,000,000**
Common stock	**2,000,000**

Statements prepared for us from the books of the constituent companies, operated separately and in active competition, show for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1898, combined gross earnings of over $602,000, and for several years past a net income considerably in excess of the present fixed charges of The United Electric Light and Power Company. The reports of experts indicate a great reduction in operating expenses as a direct result of the consolidation of the several companies, thereby largely increasing the net earnings apart from any estimated increase in gross receipts.

The FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS of The United Electric Light and Power Company are coupon, of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal, and are a lien upon all the properties, rights, franchises, etc., now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by that Company, subject only to $268,000 underlying bonds outstanding. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom by any present or future law of the United States, or of the State of Maryland for State purposes.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first of November and first of May at the banking-house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

Maryland Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage.

Of the total amount of first consolidated bonds authorized under the mortgage $268,000 are to be reserved to provide, at or before maturity, for an equal amount of underlying bonds, being the total amount of such bonds outstanding, $1,000,000 bonds are to be held in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand, leaving $3,232,000 bonds to be issued at once.

The PREFERRED STOCK, of the par value of $50 per share, is limited to 20,000 shares, of which 6,000 shares are to be reserved in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand.

This stock is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends payable out of the net earnings of the Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, November first and May first in each and every year.

Application will be made to have the bonds and preferred stock "listed" on the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

After careful investigation we have purchased the above $3,232,000 bonds and the 14,000 shares of preferred stock, and now offer the bonds for sale at par and accrued interest and the preferred stock at forty dollars ($40) per share and accrued dividend, at which price this stock would yield a net income of about 6¼ per cent. per annum. Each to be paid for on Monday, the 3d day of July, 1899, at which time negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds and preferred stock, if the engraved bonds and certificates of stock are not then ready for delivery.

Copies of the Agreement for Consolidation, mortgage, counsel's opinion, etc., may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Subscriptions for the bonds and preferred stock will be received until 12 o'clock Friday, the 23d day of June, 1899, but the right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said date, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible after the closing of subscriptions.

Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
June 19th, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Fort Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. Income & Land Grant Bonds and Scrip:

At the request of the holders of a considerable amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of securing and enforcing the payment of principal and interest of said securities, and generally for the protection of the rights and interests of the holders of same.

You are hereby invited to deposit your bonds and scrip with either the Continental Trust Co., New York City, or its agent, the Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Co., Louisville, Ky., under an agreement with this Committee, copies of which are on file with the Trust Companies.

The Trust Companies will issue negotiable receipts for the securities deposited.

Deposits must be made on or before July 10th, 1899.

J. D. PROBST,
G. W. NORTON,
J. W. BARR, Jr.,
Committee.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

1 share New York Law Institute.
$25,800 Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (Ctfs. of Dep.) Deb. Bds., J. B. Watkins Land Mtge. Co.
20 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bonds.
45 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
97 shs. Broadway Bank.
30 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
32 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
3 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.
35 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
3 shs. American Surety Co.
$5,000 Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Impt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$3,000 Lake Erie and Western R. R. 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$5,000 Missouri Pacific Bonds. Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. Gen. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$500 Atch. and Nebraska R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 7 p. c. Bd., 1908.
31 shs. Irving National Bank.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
9 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Terminal R. R. Asso. of St. Louis 1st 4½ p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 Albany and Susq. R. R. Consol. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$9,000 Chi., Ind. and Louisville R. R. 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1947.
$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
20 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pfd. 1st Asst. pd.
80 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin com. 1st Asst. pd.
$20,000 Gramercy Sugar Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
$30,000 Staten Island R. R. Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds., 1943, Guar.
$20,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Meno. Extn.) 7 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$10,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Mil. and Mad.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$34,000 Chic., Burlington and Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903, 1899. Transfer books will close Saturday, June 10th, and reopen Monday, July 3d. WM. McMILLAN, Treasurer.
$25,000 Albany and Susq. R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$14,000 Morris and Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$25,000 Chic. and No. West. R. R. (Iowa Div.) 4½ p. c. Bds., 1902.
$10,000 Silver Spring, Ocala and Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. L. G. Skg. Fd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1918.
8 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. Co.
$5,000 Rochester Passenger Ry. Consol. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$4,000 Boston and N. Y. Air Line R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$8,000 Mil., Lake Shore and West. R. R. (Mich. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
75 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
20 shs. Western National Bank.
$5,000 Indapls. and Vincennes R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1908

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,930,885.34
Overdrafts		4,268.19
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$149,875.27	149,875.27
Other real estate	$48,868.44	48,868.44
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		105,000.00
Specie		342,115.17
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		136,102.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$111,516.18	
Other items carried as cash	4,805.14	116,321.82
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$12,000.00	
Premium account	953.13	
Custom House balance with U. S. Treasurer	5,000.00	17,953.13
		$2,855,883.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	14,080.06
Due depositors	2,284,642.83
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	7,125.71
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	35.26
	$2,855,883.86

State of New York County of New York, ss.:
LEO SCHLESINGER, President, and ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier, of Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 486 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 688, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
LEO SCHLESINGER, President.
ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 19th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ELIAS R. PECK,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 22.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$778,608.87
Overdrafts		121.90
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$62,618.95	
Due from approved reserve agents	262,358.57	324,977.52
Other real estate		2,192.77
Stocks and bonds		283,925.00
Specie		15,595.41
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		92,284.00
Other items carried as cash		169.69
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$4,000.00	
Revenue stamp account	732.25	4,732.25
		$4,502,607.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	7,106.47
Due depositors	1,292,357.73
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	2,924.21
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	219.00
	$1,502,607.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
GEORGE F. VAIL, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourteenth day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
GEO. F. VAIL, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 19th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 129.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FIFTH AVENUE BANK
of New York at the close of business on the fourteenth day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,807,024.98
Overdrafts		15,668.60
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		108,637.72
Banking house and lot		357,066.60
Mortgages owned		1,000.00
Stocks and bonds		42,228.13
Specie		1,968,643.40
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		447,403.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$313,165.52	
Other items carried as cash	56,684.07	369,849.59
Assets not included under any of the above heads: U. S. internal revenue stamps		4,945.71
		$11,126,467.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,074,980.47
Due depositors	$9,806,717.78
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers and savings banks	44,769.48
	9,851,487.26
	$11,126,467.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. S. FRISSELL, President, and FRANK DEAN, Cashier, of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 580 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourteenth day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
A. S. FRISSELL, President.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 19th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.,
Ctf. filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ELEVENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,232,964.82
Overdrafts		127.50
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$31,403.99	
Due from approved reserve agents	179,783.41	211,187.40
Banking house and lot	45,000.00	
Other real estate	1,075.00	46,075.00
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		119,362.02
Specie		50,546.40
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		68,804.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$55,676.51	
Other items carried as cash	256.32	55,932.83
		$1,789,489.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	124,215.07
Due depositors	1,565,274.90
	$1,789,489.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief; and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. And Henry Steers, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 19th day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOSEPH W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 19	339,414
To date this year	96,511,350
Corresponding date last year	50,286,207

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 19	$1,911,000
To date this year	$580,352,010
Corresponding date last year	$373,455,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½
Nat. Biscuit	½
Nat. Steel pf	1
P., C., C. & St. L.	1
St. L. S. W. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & R.	1¾
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾
Am. Express	7
Am. Steel & Wire	3½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½
Am. T. Plate pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¼
Balt. & Ohio	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1
Brooklyn Un. Gas	½
Cent. Pac., as pd.	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛
Col. So. 1st pf.	2
Con. Tob.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1
Den. & R. G.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅛
Des M. & Ft. D.	¼
Federal Steel pf.	2½
Federal Steel pf.	1
Int. Silver	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	½
Met. Street Ry.	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1⅜
Missouri Pacific	½
Nat. Lead	½
Nat. Steel	½
N. J. Central	1¼
Norf. & Western	¾
Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Northern Pacific	⅞
North. Pac. pf.	½
Ore. R. R. & N.	1¼
Pacific Mail	¾
People's Gas, Chi.	1
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Reading	⅝
Reading 1st pf.	1
Reading 2d pf.	1¼
St. P. & Om.	¾
Southern Pacific	¾
South. Ry. pf.	¾
Stand. R. & T.	¾
Tex. Pac. L. T.	1¼
Twin City R. T.	1¼
Union Pacific	¾
Union Pacific pf.	¾
Un. Bag & P. pf.	½
U. S. Rubber	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ala. Mid. 1st	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½
Mex. Int. 1st	1¼
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The security market is neglected; nine out of ten changes yesterday were fractional. Bear traders continue noisy, but they accomplish little. They who are counted upon for leadership on the bull side seem disposed chiefly to take vacations. Nowhere, though, in important circles is there any show of doubt touching business conditions, present prosperity, prospective improvement. That Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Mills, and their colleagues choose just now to rest is indicative not at all of anything discouraging; when—in a little while—they do become active and aggressive there will be results all the surer and bigger for this recreation spell that they insist on enjoying.

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In yesterday's market chief conspicuousness was taken by the shares of the American Steel Wire Trust. It was more largely traded in than any other stock—contributing almost a fifth of the entire business done on the Stock Exchange; and its fluctuation—its decline—was also the greatest of the day.

Extraordinary in many ways is the present situation of this new trust stock. It is, moreover, destined apparently to cut a figure out of the ordinary for some time to come. Two or three days hence its Board of Directors are to meet here to act officially as to the dividend that has been officially pledged. And if present plans are adhered to that dividend promise is going to be broken. Some of the Western Directors are already here; and they say there will be no dividend. It being pointed out that the dividend has been officially forecast, the answer is that new exigencies have come into the company's affairs, and that dividend payments at this juncture are impossible.

Either this is foolishness and deceit now or pledges given weeks ago were shameless impositions. And it may even be that the latter is the fact. According to past Wall Street estimates over $3,000,000 of cash ought to be in the American Steel and Wire treasury; but what are such estimates worth? They lose sight of expenditures on a vast scale to acquire additional plants; they ignore the use of funds required if speculation is to be carried on in raw materials; they give absolutely no reckoning whatever to subscriptions to new outside schemes, to steamship companies and the like.

The fair critic will rather ask to see—ask for the chance to scrutinize—balance sheets. The fair critic will perhaps not be amazed that the $3,000,000 counted on by Wall Street is not in sight—nor, in fact, as much as 10 per cent. of it.

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In this particular blind pool there is the probability of sensible action, for if there be bad official performances there will be an appeal to the courts. Some suggestions are heard of technical responsibilities as to the company's preferred stock; but no such pretense will be protective, for arrangements are already made for the summoning of the corporation's managers into court for an accounting, if they act in disregard of their readily proven pledges. Their one defense can be that money to pay common stock dividends is not in the treasury; and who really knows that it is? False in pledges, why not false in assets? Who knows—who knows that will tell? The idea of a court order for an accounting is good and wholesome. It is not well to postpone too long the solving of financial mysteries. If there be really grave conditions in this new blind pool investors will not be the more hurt by knowing the facts promptly.

ONE TRUST IN DANGER.

When financiers exert much energy upon contrivances to fool the public there is the possibility that they may so much overwork as to risk their own serenity, if not their own safety. What goes on in the cigarette and plug tobacco trusts can be taken by way of illustration. The latter may have to be reorganized. It is speculated in on the Stock Exchange under the title of the Continental Tobacco Company. Organized months ago, to be an unprecedented monopoly and to earn tremendous profits, it is disclosed now to be worrying vastly over competition and to be earning no dividends whatsoever. Some disbursements are made upon preferred shares, but the common capital gets nothing—a fact which threatens to result in a financial explosion.

Not long ago the Continental Company took over a St. Louis property of large trade consequence, and it was officially announced that that accomplishment completed the trust's monopoly; but now it is found that every small outside factory has doubled output; and so far as trade conditions go the situation is worse than before Liggitt & Myers were absorbed.

New competition, however, is not the real source of this trust's sorrow. The distresses that most count are not outside, but inside. Members of the Board of Directors are at loggerheads. Some of them—three that are influential—threaten to resign. Two even declare themselves ready to start out with new competition. And what is much more to the point, one of the magnates of the Standard Oil Trust expressly agrees to have $10,000,000 underwritten for a new opposition company—if, as he is assured, a conspicuous officer of the Continental Tobacco Company will accept the property's management.

As a matter of news, there can be little in this revelation which will surprise observers of what has been going on in the tobacco trade—legitimate business interests there being so far subordinate to stock market speculation. But one more illustration is added to the list that exemplifies what dangers attend investments in blind pools. Continental Tobacco Trust stock has become widely distributed; "the public" has it; insiders have sold out. And disruption of that trust now—a trust which is practically a pool—will be scandalous—even apart from the distressing losses imposed upon foolishly trustful men.

But what is a blind pool for? Was there ever one that was a benefit?

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LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Trading for London account was not at all influential in the stock market yesterday, being limited in volume and in scope. The arbitrage houses bought 4,000 and sold about 2,500 shares of the international group. The foreign buying was heaviest in Ontario and Western and Union Pacific, while the sales were scattered. Cables to Wall Street reported a growing uneasiness abroad over the South African situation.

THE STEEL STOCKS.

With the exception of Tennessee Coal and Iron, all of the steel shares followed American Steel and Wire yesterday, showing weakness and declining under the pressure of sales for both accounts. At one time the Street thought it saw buying of Steel and Wire common by Chicago and St. Louis interests, and for a while the whole steel group developed firmness. Subsequent disillusionment, however, led to fresh selling and lower prices.

In Steel and Wire there seemed to be more liquidation of long stock by local commission houses than for some time, although the bulk of the selling was still credited to the West. It was reported that some Wall Street brokers were calling for larger margins on the stock than they have heretofore asked. Federal fell off sympathetically, but the stock received much better support than Steel and Wire and evidently was not as attractive as a short sale. Flower interests bought on the decline, and other prominent commission houses were also active on that side. Federal Steel common got down below 61 in the last hour, and the preferred to 81¾. National Steel common was weak on light transactions, touching 49½. The preferred, however, was strong at 90, and specialists reported a growing scarcity of the stock. National Steel common, by the way, is one of the few steel stocks that have not been subject to dividend rumors. It is claimed that the company will earn $10,000,000 this year, but the Directors are yet openly opposed to a dividend on the common.

TENNESSEE COAL STRONG.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was the one strong stock of the steel group yesterday, refusing to decline with the others and getting as high as 65½ during the day. The stock was taken steadily by the same brokers who were noted as heavy buyers last week, their operations being openly credited to insiders. Moore & Schley are also believed to have accumulated quite a line of the stock during the past few weeks. Several bull points on Tennessee Coal were in circulation yesterday, and were held responsible for its strength. It was stated that a number of coal contracts with various railroads which go into effect July 1 are at higher prices than those of the year now ending. Another point is based on the company's iron output, estimated at 800,000 tons, which, at $12 per ton, against $6 last year, will give Tennessee Coal much larger earnings than in 1898. The company's rumored purchase of the Sheffield furnaces is also advanced as a bull argument.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

Unfounded rumors of a quarrel in the Manhattan Board of Directors were used yesterday to influence Manhattan stock. Hints of possible resignations from the board were denied emphatically and insiders stated that there is no likelihood of any new developments at the Directors' meeting this week. Manhattan was notably firm around 112 and made only a fractional loss for the day. The trading contingent was again bearish on it in a listless sort of way, but the traders met apparently unlimited buying orders in the hands of brokers who have been active in that direction for weeks past and who are understood to be acting for Metropolitan Street Railway interests as well as for Manhattan insiders. Except the previously mentioned rumors there was no news whatever on the property.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Flower interests were the heaviest buyers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday, and their purchases kept the rather aggressive short sales by traders from having effect. Among these friends of Brooklyn there were continued expressions of confidence in the property's earning power and in the stock. The rumors of a possible dividend continue in circulation, despite the refusal of insiders to confirm them. A number of speculators claim to have the dividend tip from good sources, and they are clinging to it, in the face of contrary opinion.

METROPOLITAN RUMORS.

Exaggerated reports of possible friction between the Metropolitan Street Railway and its employes induced some little selling of Metropolitan stock yesterday, resulting in a two-point net decline. The stock sold as low as 223. Wall Street interests identified with the company ignored the gossip, and answered inquiries with positive assertions that there is no possibility of trouble between the management and the men. The buying of "Met" on the decline was by brokers who have had supporting orders in the stock for some time past.

COLORADO LABOR TROUBLES.

All of the Colorado stocks were weak early yesterday, but showed firmness later on the announcement that an arbitration committee has been appointed to bring about a settlement of the smelters' strike. Smelting common got down to 37⅛, and the preferred to 82. Pref. Denver & Rio Grande preferred sold at 76⅝, the common at 19½, and Colorado Fuel at 43¼. The late advices as to the labor situation in Colorado were more reassuring than any received since the beginning of the strikes.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

Weakness of St. Louis Southwestern second incomes has attracted considerable attention in bond circles recently, and has been a matter of surprise, in view of the fact that net earnings for the year show twice the amount necessary for the interest on the issue. The decline is explained by the failure of the Directors to provide for the July coupon on the bonds. It has all along been understood that the interest would be met, and the disappointment has naturally induced liquidation. Interests identified with the property explain the matter by saying that the company's earnings have been used for physically improving the road—rock ballasting the Arkansas Division, putting in heavy rails, building bridges, &c. The management figures that by means of these improvements operating expenses will hereafter be reduced to such an extent that, if earnings continue as at present, the company will be able not only to pay interest on the incomes, but also a dividend on the preferred stock.

PROSPECTS OF BURLINGTON.

Discussing Burlington's prospects, The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

Burlington has been a favorite stock all the week and has been about the best bought of any of the grain-carrying roads. The New York reports are that Boston orders have been largely responsible for its advance, and the indications are that it will rise steadily to its high-water mark.

The crop reports as finally sifted out indicate a very good season for the road and its receipts from grain tonnage are likely to be heavy.

The bulls on the stock are banking on a heavy increase in the earnings of the system resulting from the movement of a large corn crop in Nebraska. In 1897 this State produced over 240,000,000 bushels of corn, while in 1898 the amount fell below 160,000,000; this year a record breaking harvest is anticipated and from this alone the Burlington's earnings should show a great increase.

Moreover, the saving in interest charges on the present refunding operations will cut no small figure in the company's net earnings, and as a great deal of money has been spent within the last five years on roadbed and equipment, there will be no extraordinary expenses along that line.

Burlington is practically the last of the Western railroads in which Boston capital is largely interested and whose management has its home here, and its successful record in the past certainly calls for support from local investors, especially in view of its prospects. Stock purchased now ought to show a substantial profit before 1900, besides the accruing dividends.

A TRACTION TRUST?

Philadelphia yesterday revived the story of a consolidation of the Union Traction Company of that city, the Consolidated Traction Company of Pittsburg, the Metropolitan Company of New York, and the recently consolidated Chicago traction lines—all Whitney-Widener-Elkins properties. These systems, according to the story, are to be sold to the American Railway Company, of which Mr. A. A. McLeod of Reading fame, is the President. One Philadelphia house had a dispatch which said:

"In the event of the negotiations now under way being brought to a successful termination, it is probable that Messrs. Widener, Elkins, Magee, and Whitney will form a "Big Four" combination to buy into and secure a controlling interest in the American Railway Company and take hold of the systems in the four cities named and operate the four roads under one management."

The Standard Oil party was said to be back of this new venture to "establish a complete trolley system that will span the continent and reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

The story is not a new one, having been circulated some time ago and promptly denied by the interests mentioned. There were denials of the same sort yesterday.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Alexander Brown went to Philadelphia to-day to attend a conference of the representatives of street railway companies from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Chicago. He admitted that negotiations were in progress looking to a consolidation of the various properties, but said he could not give details until after the conference.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Decrease of $5,752 in Santa Fé, Prescott and Phenix net earnings for April, but increase of $19,391 since July 1.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. by Rock Island.

Trust Company of America to begin business next Monday.

Decrease of $2,759 in Georgia Southern and Florida's net earnings for May, making a decrease of $39,388 since July 1.

Decrease of 5,587 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago for the past week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of 4,860 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $12,322 in Ann Arbor's net earnings for April, making an increase of $35,405 since Jan. 1.

Purchase by the Bank of England of £216,000 gold from the United States and £45,000 from Holland.

CHICAGO WHEAT FLUCTUATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—There was a good deal of variation in the wheat market today. At the opening the confidence of traders who had been buying on the belief that the Russian crop had been ruined by drought was staggered by cables reporting good rains in some parts of the drought-stricken districts and by a break of 1⅝d. at Liverpool. The news took a cent off the price of wheat on the curb, and opening quotations of the regular session showed even more decline.

Later in the day private advices from Russia were that the reported rains came too late for any material benefit, and that the Roumanian situation was still unrelieved.

Domestic news also was by turns bearish and bullish. An important factor was the enormous receipts at primary Western points—1,022,000 bushels, against 103,000 the corresponding day of 1898. Another factor was a report that the weather throughout the West and Northwest was favorable to the wheat crops.

On the other hand, it was brought out that the visible supply had increased only 326,000, and late in the afternoon reports came of hot winds in Kansas and Nebraska.

The effect of this various information was to give wheat quite a range in price. It sold as low as 1¼ cents below Saturday's closing, but at the end of the day had recovered all except ⅝ of a cent of the decline.

GOLD AND SILVER OF 1898.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Director of the Mint Roberts has announced his final estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1898 as follows:

States.	Gold.	Silver in Fine Ounces.
Alabama	$5,000	100
Alaska	2,524,800	92,400
Arizona	2,465,100	2,246,800
California	15,637,900	642,300
Colorado	23,195,300	22,815,600
Georgia	128,000	500
Idaho	1,716,900	5,073,800
Iowa	100	.....
Maryland	600	.....
Michigan	100	32,400
Minnesota	100	.....
Montana	5,126,900	14,807,200
Nevada	2,994,500	805,000
New Mexico	539,000	425,300
North Carolina	84,000	700
Oregon	1,177,600	130,000
South Carolina	104,200	300
South Dakota	5,699,700	152,300
Tennessee	900	.....
Texas	300	472,900
Utah	2,285,400	6,485,900
Virginia	4,500	.....
Washington	766,200	234,400
Wyoming	5,300	100
Total	$64,483,000	54,437,600
Total for 1897	57,363,000	53,860,000

The commercial value of silver bullion for 1898 was 59 cents per fine ounce, while for 1897 it was 60 cents.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$4,513
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,600
Chicago Great Western	38,569
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	9,574
Denver & Rio Grande	18,400
Evansville & Indianapolis	388
Evansville & Terre Haute	2,416
Flint & Père Marquette	6,801
International & Great Northern	5,694
Kanawha & Michigan	934
Lake Erie & Western	13,668
Louisville & Nashville	48,725
Mexican Central	24,667
Mexican National	21,189
Minneapolis & St. Louis	5,801
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12,876
Missouri Pacific	37,000
N. Y., Ontario & Western	23,231
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1,627
Rio Grande Western	10,000
St. Louis & San Francisco	9,904
St. Louis Southwestern	19,831
St. Joseph & Grand Island	3,513
Texas Pacific	14,645
Twin City Rapid Transit	2,064
Wabash	28,475
Wisconsin Central	7,743
Total increase, 27 roads	$380,845
Increase previously reported	119,878
Total increase, 31 roads	$500,718

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The following showed decreases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$5,082
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	37,770
Central Branch (Missouri Pacific)	2,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	8,013
Rio Grande Southern	148
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix	391
Toledo & Ohio Central	408
Total decrease, 7 roads	$54,412
Net increase	$446,306

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 19, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	16	550	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
58½	59¾	90	Am. Car & Found. pf.	58½	60	58½	60	.....
41½	44½	50	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
35	36½	10	American Cotton Oil	36½	36½	36½	36½	.....
37⅛	37½	700	Am. Smelting & Ref.	38½	38½	37⅝	37¼	−1⅛
82	83	410	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82	82⅝	82	82⅜	−⅝
132	138	110	American Express	133	133	133	133	−7
75	76	100	American Malt Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
10⅝	11	510	American Spirits Mfg.	10¾	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	−¼
31	34	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32	32	32	32	.....
55⅛	53¼	58,450	Am. Steel & Wire	58	58¼	54½	55½	−3½
95	95½	1,600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95¼	95¼	95	95¼	−⅞
151⅛	151½	27,070	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	152¼	153⅝	151¼	151⅝	−1¼
117½	118½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	−¼
100	103	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	103	103	103	.....
35⅞	36½	575	American Tin Plate	35¾	36	35¾	35⅞	.....
85	..	600	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85	85	85	85	−½
95½	96	1,737	American Tobacco	95¾	96¾	95	96	+½
29⅝	30	2,000	Am. Steel Hoop	29¾	30	29¼	30	.....
76	77	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	76½	76½	76	76	−1
50½	50⅝	1,535	Anaconda Copper	51	51½	50⅝	50⅝	−⅞
17¼	17½	850	At., T. & S. F.	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	.....
54	54⅜	9,555	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54¾	55	54	54	−⅞
47½	48	3,440	Baltimore & Ohio	48⅞	48⅞	47½	48	−1¼
70	70½	1,760	Balt. & Ohio pf	71	71½	70	70½	−1½
115¾	115⅞	29,181	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116⅜	116⅞	115⅝	115¾	−1
136	138	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	136	136	136	136	−½
..	..	300	Brunswick City	14¼	14¼	14	14	−⅜
53	53½	110	Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	−⅜
96	96½	50	Canadian Pacific	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	.....
50½	50⅝	1,200	Central Pac., ass't pd.	51	51	51	51	−½
24½	24⅞	320	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	−⅜
58½	59½	700	Chi. Con. Traction	59⅜	59½	58¾	59⅛	−⅜
130½	130⅝	10,475	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130¼	131½	130	130⅝	+⅞
13¼	13¼	3,000	Chicago Great West.	13⅛	13⅜	13	13¼	+⅛
125¾	125⅞	9,690	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126	126¼	125¾	125⅞	−¼
172½	173½	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172¼	172½	172½	172⅝	−⅛
153	153⅜	600	Chicago & Northw.	152	154	152	153⅞	+1⅞
111¼	111½	1,850	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	111½	111¾	111	111½	−⅛
15	16	115	Chi. Term. Trans.	15	15	15	15	−⅞
47½	48	2,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	49	49	45¾	48	.....
43¾	44	2,070	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44	44¾	43¼	44	.....
42	43	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42½	42⅞	42	42	−2
11½	12¼	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	−¼
180¼	182	1,965	Consolidated Gas	181	182	180	180	.....
43½	44	7,065	Continental Tobacco	44½	44½	43	43¾	−½
81	81½	390	Continental Tobac. pf.	81	81	81	81	−¼
118½	119	625	Delaware & Hudson	119	119¼	119	119	−1
169	170	40	Del., Lack. & West.	171½	171½	171½	171½	.....
22	22¼	800	Denver & R. G.	22	22¼	21⅞	22	−⅛
76½	76¾	5,260	Denver & R. G. pf.	77¼	77½	76⅝	76½	−⅞
19	20½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	19½	19½	19½	19½	−½
38¾	40	300	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	+¼
37½	37½	36,307	Federal Steel	63	63	60¾	61	−2⅜
81¾	82¼	3,941	Federal Steel pf.	83	83	82	82	−1
117⅜	117¾	990	General Electric	117	117¼	117	117¼	−¼
66	67	420	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68⅜	68⅞	66¾	66¾	−¼
108	110	30	H. B. Claflin Co.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	.....
56¾	57¼	100	Hocking Valley pf.	57	57	57	57	−¼
112	112¾	15	Illinois Central	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	.....
40¾	41	1,100	International Paper	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	.....
75	76	215	Internat. Paper pf.	76	76	76	76	−¼
13	14	100	International Silver	13½	13½	13½	13½	−⅜
8	8¼	1,000	K. C. Pitts. & Gulf	8¼

were 102 and interest bid. Later the bid for the bonds declined, and they closed at 101 bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. The rumor of the early settlement of the gas war that was current in Wall Street yesterday was like the many other recent rumors on the same subject, and as quickly met with denial.

Amalgamated Copper sold at 93¾ early in the day, but it showed little activity and no net change showed in the closing bid. American Air Power made a net gain of 3⅝ points, closing at 80¼ bid. Standard Oil sold up to 460, and closed at 460 bid, a net gain of 5½ points. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34¼	34¾
Amsterdam pf	59	61
American 6s, with interest	101	101½
Bay State Gas	2½	2¾

Industrials.

American Air Power	80¾	81½
Beet Sugar	31	34
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	44	46
Electric Vehicle	104½	110
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
Havana Commercial	2¼	2½
Havana Commercial pf	30½	31
International Power	68	70
International Pump	24	80
International Pump pf	24	25
Kentucky Distilleries	66	67
Kentucky Distilleries pf	18¼	19
National Gramophone	60¾	61½
National Salt	80	82
National Salt pf	46	51
New England Electric Vehicle	13	14
New York El. Brake and Coupler	60	62
New York Electric Vehicle	23	...
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	90	91
Republic Iron & Steel	17½	18¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf	62	63
Rubber Goods Mfg	99⅞	101
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	25	26½
Standard Oil Trust	79½	81
Union Steel & Chain	460	462
Union Steel & Chain pf	27½	28
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	67½	68
	¾	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	94
British Columbia Copper	12	12½
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	27½
General Carriage	35	36½
Markeen Copper	7½	8¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22½	23½
Tennessee Copper	19½	20
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	246	249
Brooklyn, Bath & W-st End 5s	101	102
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	104
Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Central Park, N. & E. Riv. con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	99	...
Columbus (Ohio) stock	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) con	80	82
Con. Traction of N. J. 4s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	59	60
Eighth Avenue Railroad	111	112
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Elevated	2	5
Kings Co. Elevated 1	5	8
Nassau Elec. Brooklyn	2	4
New Orleans Traction (new)	95	97
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	18	22
Ninth Avenue Railroad	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34⅝	35¼
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	93½	95
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	104½	105
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad	122	130
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	203	220
Union Railway stock (Huckleberry)	113	116
Uni ed Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	22	24
Yonkers Railroad pf	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	50	52
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	44¾
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	85
Centra Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104
Columbus Gas	93	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Fort Wayne Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	67	70
Indianapolis Gas	78	81
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	122	128
Lafayette Gas Company	103½	104¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gs	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	250	310
Maiden (Wisconsin) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	20	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81½	82½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	86	90
St. Paul Gas bonds	50	52
Standard Gas, New York	85	90
Standard Gas, New York, pf	112	118
Standard Gas 1st	127	...
Syracuse Gas stock	16	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	16	19
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	96	97½
	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Berney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st ass't pd.	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	15	...
Hudson River Telephone	100	...
Iron Steamboat	9	11
Lorillard Company pf	6	7
Michigan Peninsular 5s	120	...
Standard Coupler	106¼	107½
Trenton Potteries	29	30
Trenton Potteries pf	7	13
Union Typewriter	19	20
Union Typewriter 1st pf	20	21½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	114	116
Wagner Car Company	115	117
Worthington Pump pf	179	181
	112	113

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,000	A., T. & S. F. pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½
25,180	Am. Sugar Ref.	152¾	153⅝	151¾	151¾
16,250	Am. Steel & W.	58	58	54½	55⅜
16,370	Bklyn. Rap. T.	116⅜	116⅞	115⅜	115⅝
9,600	C., B. & Q.	130½	131	130	130⅜
4,960	C., M. & St. P.	126	126¼	125¾	126
1,840	C., R. I. & P.	111⅝	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
220	Cont. Tobacco	44	44⅝	43¼	43¼
10,010	Federal Steel	62⅜	62⅞	61	61
30	Federal Steel pf.	82	82	82	82
1,395	Louisv. & Nash.	67	67	66¼	66⅝
8,060	Missouri Pacific	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅛
470	Northern Pacific	47	47	45⅞	45⅞
50	Nor. Pacific pf.	75	75	74⅛	74⅛
1,650	People's Gas	119⅝	119⅞	118⅝	119⅛
300	Pennsylvania	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼
100	Reading 1st pf.	81½	82	80½	80½
20	Southern pf.	49½	49¾	49¾	49¾
8,030	Tenn. C. & I.	64⅜	65⅝	63⅜	65⅛
620	Union Pacific	40	40	39¼	39¼
480	Union Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼
20	U. S. Rubber	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
20	U. S. Leather pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
490	Union Traction	42¼	42¾	42¼	42⅝
50	Western Union	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
100,180					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$23,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	102	101	102
47,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	51⅝	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
$70,000					

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $95,972,238; balance, $4,768,658; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $424,205.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2@2 1-16 per cent. for short and 2⅛@2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾ for sixty days, $4.87¾@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85 @$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅝ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 7-16@95½, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were agitated, the prolongation of the Ministerial crisis causing numerous realizations. Rentes, however, were calm. Italian securities were lower. Spanish 4s fluctuated much, efforts to depress them being resisted and opinion in regard to the intentions of Spain being much divided. Turks relapsed. Rio Tintos opened weak, this feeling being accentuated by sympathy with the relapse in copper. De Beers were freely offered. Kafirs were depressed on rumors that English troops had been dispatched to the Transvaal.

BERLIN, June 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak, but closed steadier. Spanish 4s fluctuated sharply and finished harder, encouraged by Paris advices. Americans were dull, and Canadian Pacifics were maintained on the traffic returns.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were particularly weak. Americans were lower. Local shares fluctuated, and closed steady.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.13
Belcher	.35	.35
Best & Belcher	.34	.38
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.58	.58
Challenege Con	.32	...
Chollar	.25	...
Confidence	.93	.92
Con. California & Virginia	1.30	1.45
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.27	.26
Exchequer	.22	.02
Gould & Curry	.24	.24
Hale & Norcross	.32	.33
Julia	.03	.02
Justice	.15	.14
Kentucky Con	.04	...
Mexican	.01	.01
Occidental Con	.43	.45
Ophir	.21	.20
Overman	.90	.96
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.36	.36
Sag Belcher	.22	.22
Sierra Nevada	.06	.06
Silver Hill	.62	.65
Standard		.02
Syndicate	2.50	2.50
St. Louis	.05	...
Union Con	.10	...
Utah Con	.32	.36
Yellow Jacket	.12	.12
Silver bars	.36	.37
Mexican dollars	49¾@50¼	49¾@50½
Drafts, sight	.12⅛	.12⅛

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	48	50	52
Anchoria	80	84	76	76¾
Argentum	28	34	27	28
Battle	28	28½	28	28
Columbine	17¾	18	16	16¼
Consolidated	9	9½	9	9½
Damon	18¾	18⅞	16¾	17
Elkton	88	89	88¾	89
El Paso	27	28	20	20¼
Findlay	14½	14⅞	13¾	14
Gibson	11	11	10⅝	11
Golden Fleece	32	37	30	30
Golden King	30	35	30	35
Gold Coin	90	98	87½	90
Gould	200	207	195	200
Isabella	23	23½	20⅝	20¾
Independence	78¾	78¾	78¾	79
Jackpot	60	60	50½	60
Matoa	35⅝	35¾	34½	34¾
Moon Anchor	31⅜	32	31½	31¾
Pinnacle	100	101	94	98
Pharmacist	17¼	17¾	16	16⅝
Portland	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾
Rawlings	193	198	190	195
Rosa	42	44	40	45
Union	20	22½	22	25
Vindicator	26¼	26⅝	24	24½
Work	90	91	90	97
	22¼	22¾	20¼	20½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 19.—The speculative stagnation now ruling is calculated to make the demand for money extremely light. Hence it is that the market for the time being is very quiet and rates without special change. At the Clearing House to-day all the loans were made at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 15 to 20 cents discount. Call money ranged from 3 to 4 per cent., with a few loans made as high as 4½ per cent. Time money was quoted at from 3 to 4 per cent., according to names, collateral, and length of time. There was little outside paper-making, and note brokers had small stocks of material to offer. Loans were reported as low as 3 per cent., and again good paper passed as high as 4 per cent.

But for a continued activity in Dominion Coal and the selling of Federal Steel and Sugar for New York account, there would have been really no stock market. Dominion Coal sold off at first to 51 from 52, but, good buying orders appearing, it soon rallied again, only, however, to recede once more a little later on to 51½, at which figure it closed. The feeling regarding the stock is coming to be better, as the late advices regarding last week's disaster show that the actual property damage is less than at first reported.

The copper shares were all badly neglected. The Standard Oil group was almost wholly without quotation. The whole list, during the last dealings, came almost to a standstill and the closing prices, as a rule, showed concessions from the early high figures.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10½	Old Dominion	37	37½
Allouez	8½	9	Osceola	83	84½
Arcadian	52¼	52¾	Parrot	52	52⅝
Arnold	15	15½	Pioneer	2½	3
Ash Bed	2	2¼	Quincy	150	165
Atlantic	31	33	Rhode Island	3½	4
Baltic	33¼	33½	Santa Fe	12	12¼
Bost. & Mon.	340	350	Santa Ysabel	13¾	14
Butte & Bos.	75¼	77	Shoe	37	38
Centennial	33¼	34¼	Tamarack	208	212
Franklin	18½	19	Utah Con	41¾	42¼
Humboldt	2½	3	Washington	2½	2⅝
Isle Royale	42	44	White Knob	12½	15
Mohawk	26¼	28	Winona	14	15
Old Colony	10½	11	Wolverine	44	45

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	258	260	
Bost. & Low.	238	240	
Bost. & Me.	192	194	
Bos. & Prov.	300	300	
Bost. Elev.	107	107	
Bos. Gas 5s	90	90	
Cent. Mass.	19	20	
Cent. M. pf.	70	75	
Fitchburg pf.	117	117	
N. Y. & N. E. 6s	113¾	...	
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118	...	
West End	93½	94	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	340	Erie Tel.	95½
Chi. Sk. Yds.	145	Lams. Store.	37½
Bos. Coal	51⅝	Mex. Tel.	37½
D. Coal pf.	114	U. S. Oil	46½
	116		47

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 19.—American Linseed preferred opened at 41½, closing at 42½; the common, which opened at 8, was 8½ at the close. Metropolitan gold bonds sold at 97; the preferred at 58½ at the opening and at 56 at the close; trust certificates were 14½. National Biscuit common opened at 43⅛, declined, and closed at 42⅞; the preferred opened at 97⅞, and on sale of a small lot closed at 98¼. National Steel common, which closed Saturday at 50¼, opened at 50, declined to 49, and closed at 49¾. Diamond Match was 149½, but closed at 148.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	27½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	73¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	148
National Biscuit Co. com	42⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. com	4
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	13
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co	2
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf	20
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co	12
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf	30
N. Chicago St. R. R	245
W. Chicago St. R. R	115½
South Side Elevated R. R	94
Lake St. Elevated	16
Lake St. Elevated 1. cfts	13½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com	8¾
American Linseed pf	42
American Tin Plate com	35¼
American Tin Plate pf	84½
National Biscuit Co. com	42⅞
National Biscuit pf	97¼
National Carbon com	18¼
National Carbon pf	81
National Steel com	49¼
National Steel pf., ex. div	88½
Diamond Match	148
West Chicago St. R. R	119

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The pending deal between the American Railways and Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg induced heavy trading and higher prices for the securities of these companies, the former advancing to 12, Consolidated common to 35⅛, and the preferred to 66⅝, its highest on record. The terms of the deal are on a basis of 70 for the preferred and 40 for the common in 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds. If the deal is closed, the American will also take over the Philadelphia company, which controls the United Traction of Pittsburg. With the exception of the stocks named, general dullness prevailed in the market. The coalers and steel stocks were weak and lower, as were a few of the specialties.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¾	21	Penn. Mfg.	24⅜	24½
Choctaw	36½	37	Phil. Trac.	90½	90¾
El. Stge. B.	130	135	Union Trac.	42¼	42½
El. S. B. pf.	137	140	Un. Gas Imp.	167	167½
El. Co. of A.	18⅝	18⅞	Weisbach Lt.	49	50
Lehigh Val.	27	27⅛	W. N. Y. & P.	7⅝	8
Marsden	17	17⅜			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week June	$123,832	$129,514	$115,654
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT—			
June 17	$36,659	$33,252	.....
June 18	41,433	29,286	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	339	340
2d week June	$38,085	$75,855	$60,300
From July 1	3,694,008	3,532,716	3,209,448
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week June	$16,000	$18,000	$15,00
From Jan. 1	472,962	504,069	438,728
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,624
2d week June	$85,689	$81,376	$76,090
From July 1	5,558,585	5,314,080	5,109,083
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week June	$223,289	$231,302	$199,082
From July 1	11,351,558	11,250,183	10,244,815
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
2d week June	$80,000	$71,400	$69,873
From July 1	4,385,702	4,074,460	3,717,533
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
2d week June	$119,795	$81,136	$87,658
From July 1	5,531,382	5,086,844	4,432,263
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	535
2d week June	$72,495	$62,921	$62,610
From July 1	3,305,312	3,164,208	2,736,022
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week June	$174,700	$156,300	$135,600
From July 1	8,672,500	7,702,100	6,465,100
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week June	$6,136	$5,750	$5,745
From July 1	330,512	313,544	265,185
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week June	$28,954	$26,538	$19,520
From July 1	1,237,872	1,190,804	974,071
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	657	657	657
2d week June	$60,540	$53,739	$46,516
From Jan. 1	1,440,741	1,295,785	1,195,829
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	776	776	775
2d week June	$54,500	$48,806	$47,784
From July 1	1,561,461	1,559,221	3,887,347
KANNAWAH & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week June	$11,189	$10,255	$8,505
From Jan. 1	283,958	243,286	215,144
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week June	$72,555	$58,887	$66,113
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,975
2d week June	$478,450	$420,725	$379,550
From July 1	22,442,162	20,974,742	19,477,287
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,956
2d week June	$282,215	$257,548	$255,752
From Jan. 1	6,588,462	6,093,972	5,975,816
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
2d week June	$125,855	$104,667	$101,647
From Jan. 1	3,138,783	2,700,891	2,476,280
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	386	370
2d week June	$45,307	$39,506	$44,418
From July 1	2,349,547	2,125,140	1,899,922
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
2d week June	$167,380	$154,594	$148,209
From July 1	11,499,521	11,701,604	11,139,535
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
2d week June	$448,000	$411,000	$367,000
From Jan. 1	11,314,116	11,263,729	6,692,160
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
2d week June	$93,368	$70,137	$75,515
From July 1	4,120,358	3,329,066	2,322,744
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
2d week June	$14,400	$12,773	$16,116
From Jan. 1	354,180	349,427	391,477
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week June	$8,537	$8,685	$8,261
From July 1	472,217	404,964	381,208
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	550
From July 1	3,163,508	3,166,483	2,180,451
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week April	$118,001	$103,356	$98,337
From Jan. 1	3,360,107	3,287,821	2,830,087
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week June	43,589	41,524	.....
From Jan. 1	1,019,321	905,513	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,383	1,282	1,162
1st week June	$129,219	$119,814	$100,443
From July 1	6,794,661	6,546,756	5,682,299
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week June	$90,000	$70,232	$65,300
From July 1	5,618,745	5,090,344	4,575,980
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	198	198	.....
1st week June	$16,932	$17,323	.....
From July 1	806,921	699,430	.....
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week June	$20,040	$16,528	$15,546
From July 1	1,191,846	1,193,032	907,462
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week April	$118,001	$103,356	$98,383
From Jan. 1	3,360,107	3,287,821	2,830,087
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week June	$35,364	$35,772	$33,663
From Jan. 1	796,063	778,192	730,259
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	1,936
2d week June	$283,119	$251,644	$223,156
From July 1	13,712,677	12,613,168	11,025,257
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Wk. end. June 18	86,738	80,695	.....
From Jan. 1	1,885,099	1,784,063	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
2d week June	$114,630	$106,896	$84,469
From July 1	4,820,774	4,694,708	3,971,132
ANN ARBOR for April—			
Gross earnings	129,064	113,019	116,920
Op. expenses	89,338	85,675	78,031
Net earnings	39,666	27,344	38,889
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	521,253	506,510	427,899
Net earnings	161,941	129,536	142,458

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 93; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham pf, 25; Marshall Mill, 60; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 73; Retsof stock, 12; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London has applied for a license to transact the business of credit insurance in the State of Minnesota.

F. J. Walters has been appointed New York resident manager of the London Guarantee and Accident Company to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. W. Pease.

The Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company of Wisconsin has decided not to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Christian Preussner until the annual meeting next January. Vice President John C. Dick will serve as Acting President in the interim.

The Minnesota Insurance Department has licensed the newly organized German Life Insurance Company of Mankato, Minn., to transact a mutual life insurance business on the assessment plan. The Directors of the company are Henry F. Leonard, J. Shirk, Robert Shirk, Walter R. Shirk, and John Sutzer.

H. J. Ferris, Chairman of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, has issued a bulletin to the effect that the temporary brokerage certificate of Lissberger, Jacobs & Harris has been revoked. The action was based upon a charge of alleged rebating. The Brokerage Committee will meet again to-day.

The insurance schedule covering the music hall of Koster & Bial, which was affected by the damage to the roof garden by fire Sunday morning, amounted to $337,500. A member of the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters said yesterday that the loss would undoubtedly have been much greater but for the efficient work of the Fire Department and the superior construction of the building.

The Imperial Insurance Company of London, which was withdrawn by its Southern manager, J. T. Dargan, from the State of Kentucky on account of the anti-trust law, has resumed underwriting in that State after an absence of ten days. It has not, however, revived its membership in the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford has obtained an injunction restraining Superintendent Church of the Kansas Insurance Department from revoking its license to do business in that State. Superintendent Church recently notified the company that he would order the revocation of its license unless it paid a five-thousand-dollar claim upon the life of John S. Collins, who was killed by his son, John Henry Collins. The injunction was granted upon the contention that the policy held by Collins was an accident contract, and that his death was not the result of an accident.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Niagara Building Said to Have Been Purchased by a Trust Company —Other Sales of Realty.

It was reported yesterday that the Niagara office building, 137 Broadway, at the northwest corner of Cedar Street, had been sold to a recently formed trust company of this city, the name of which was not mentioned in the rumor. The Niagara Building is six stories in height and of stone, with an iron front. It is an old structure, and it is thought that the purchaser would be likely to erect a new office building on its site. When the report was brought to the attention of Mr. Potter of Potter & Brother, owners of the building, yesterday, he refused altogether to discuss it. It was thought that the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company might be the purchaser, but this was denied at the corporation's offices.

Kidansky & Fine have sold to N. S. Seifer for about $53,000 the seven-story extra-wide buff brick apartment house 248 Broome Street, 31 by 90. This building is thoroughly modern, and was only recently completed.

Adler & Herrmann have borught of F. Koch, through B. Nauheim, on private terms, four lots on the south side of west One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100. They intend to sell these lots to builders.

John Peters has sold

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.

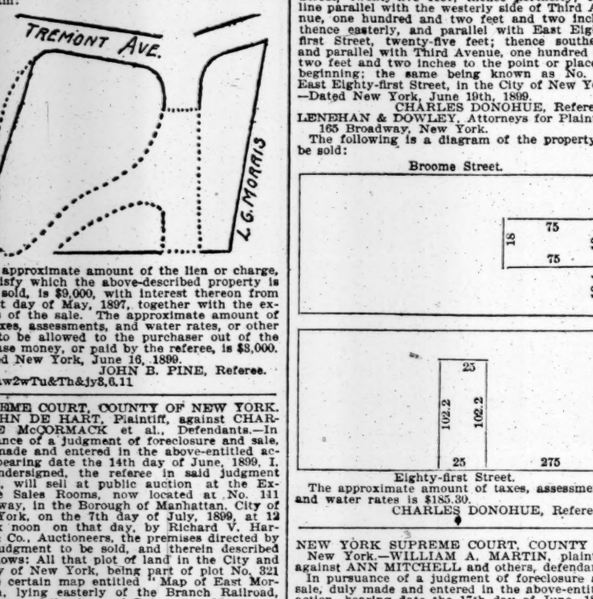
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1892, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1892, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 12th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and order and described as follows:

All that certain tract of ground, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, now known as the "New Villa," situate at Fordham, in the City of New York, which formerly formed part of the County of Westchester, in the State of New York, part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, and bounded as follows: Northwesterly, by Macomb's Dam Road; northerly and northeasterly, by Morris Street, which separates the premises from lands now or late of Mary McGrath; southeasterly, by a private street or lane called Grove Lane, and separating the premises from land of Lewis G. Morris; and southwesterly, by land now or late of Lewis B. Brown; the premises so described containing by survey computed to the centre of said roads and lane, six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches, be the same more or less; being the same premises conveyed to the said Sylvester H. Kneeland by James T. Van Rensselaer, referee, by deed dated May 14th, 1880.

Excepting, however, from the said premises all that piece or parcel of land known and designated by the number 8 (three) on the Damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, "in the matter of acquiring title to Tremont Avenue from Aqueduct Avenue to Boston Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York," confirmed by the New York Supreme Court on the 19th day of July, 1893.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The property to be sold lies in Section 11, in Blocks 2,866 and 2,867 on the land map of the City of New York, and is shown on the following diagram:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1897, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $8,000. —Dated New York, June 16, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

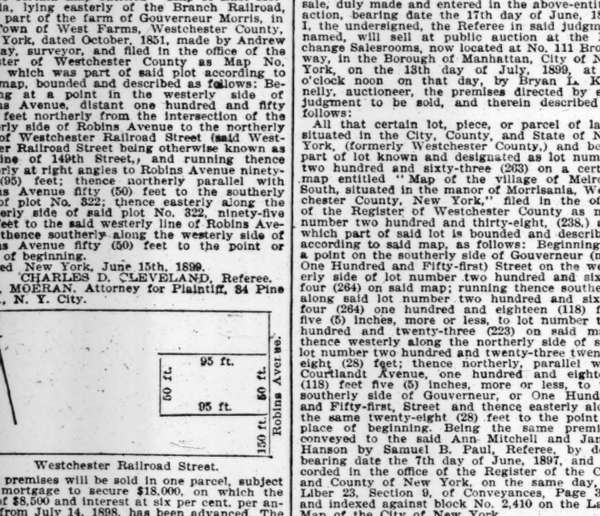
je20-2aw2wTu&Th&fy3,6,11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, being part of plot No. 321 on the certain map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, dated October, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 314," which was part of said plot according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Robins Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue to the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (said Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old line of 149th Street), and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly line of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 84 Pine St., N. Y. City.



Westchester Railroad Street.

The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $18,000, on which the sum of $8,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14, 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,297.82, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public action at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

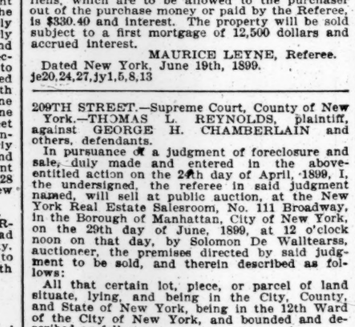
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 328 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 328 East 117th Street.



East 116th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $5,510.43, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $391.06, with interest from the 6th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

je8-2aw4wT&F

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ap18-1aw6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City.

f7-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN J. LENEHAN, plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.

Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York. —Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Eighty-first Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, Westchester, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:

150th St. (Denman St.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,016.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $143.70, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $330.40 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of 12,500 dollars and accrued interest.

MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.

je20,24,27,jy1,5,8,13

209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth (209th) Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line or side of said Two Hundred and Ninth Street with the northwesterly line or side of Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) running thence northeasterly parallel with said Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block between Two Hundred and Ninth and Two Hundred and Tenth Streets; thence running northwesterly along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence running southwesterly parallel with Columbus Avenue, (formerly Ninth Avenue,) ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence running southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

ROBT. J. MAHON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

209th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to be sold is $1,190, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229.54, with interest from 24th day of April, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20.55 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $1,825, with interest thereon from May 25, 1898, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and a prior mortgage for $675, with interest from Dec. 8, 1898.—Dated New York, May 31, 1899. EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

je8-2aw8wTu&F&je29

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CORNELIUS P. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against JAMES BINGHAM and others, defendants.

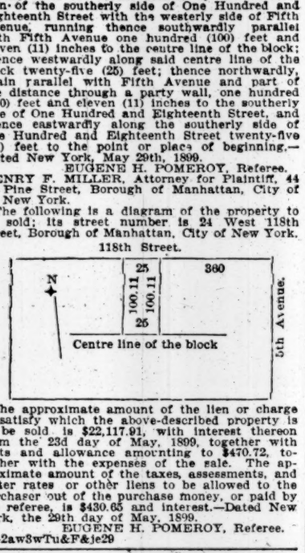
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and sixty (360) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 24 West 118th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,117.91, with interest thereon from the 23d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $470.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $430.65 and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HARRIET C. WILCOX, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. LAKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

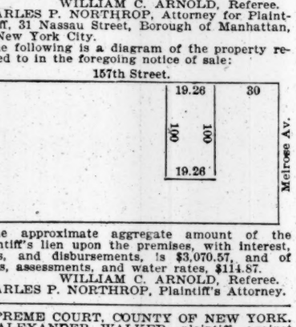
All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, distant one hundred and nineteen feet six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet; thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises are now known as No. 58 Hamilton Terrace.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

144th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,512.50 with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $328.66, with interest from May 31, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $20.97 and interest.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&Th&je27

NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with said One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet; thence northerly again parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; thence easterly along said side of said street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Annie Bailey to Andrew Kitchen by deed dated the 20th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,070.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $114.87.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

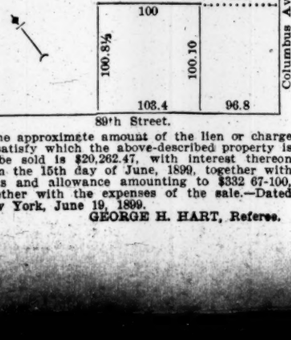
All that plot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street distant ninety-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly in a curved line nearly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet ten inches, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the block distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, measured along said centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street one hundred and three feet four inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,262.47, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $332 67-100, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL SCHOLLE, plaintiff, against FRANCES BLUMENTHAL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

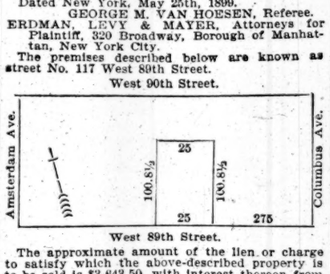
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-ninth (89th) Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises described below are known as street No. 117 West 90th Street.

West 90th Street.



West 89th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,643.50, with interest thereon from 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.49, with interest from May 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $69 and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je29

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD F. BURKE, plaintiff, against JOHN W. HAZLETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, distinguished by the number three hundred and twenty-three (323) on a map of certain lands of Clement C. Moore, situate at Greenwich, in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 235 of Conveyances, pages 556 and 557, and which said lot of land hereby granted or intended so to be is bounded northeastwardly in front by Twentieth Street; southeastwardly by Lot Number Three Hundred and Twenty-four (324) on the said map; southwestwardly by the half distance line between Nineteenth Street and the said Twentieth Street; and northwestwardly by a line parallel with the southeastwardly line of the said lot numbered three hundred and twenty-three (323) on said map and distant sixteen feet and eight inches northwestwardly therefrom, containing in width in front on the said Twentieth Street and in the rear sixteen feet and eight inches, and in length or depth on each side ninety-nine feet and seven inches, be the same more or less, more particularly known by the street number four hundred and thirty-eight West Twentieth Street.

The premises above described lie in Section 3, Block 717, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Atty. for Plff., 149 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

JOHN HARDY, Atty. for defendants, John Ryan et al.

RYAN & RICHARDS, Attys. for defts., Ellen McGee and ors.

JOHN POTH, Jr., Gdn. ad litem, Ellen Ryan et al.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Gdn. ad litem, Frank Ryan.

20th Street.

19th Street.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je28

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 E. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CITY OF LOWELL in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers MAINE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers MASSACHUSETTS and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays, from July 9 to September 10 inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East.

Sandy Hook Route

LEAVE PIER 8, N. R.,
FOOT RECTOR STREET.

For Atlantic Highlands and Seashore Points, week days, 4:30, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00 P. M. For details see time tables.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M.,1 and 5:30 P.M
THEATRICALS: 3 SHOWS DAILY. Lunch, Meals, etc. Fare, 75c. round trip.
Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2463-18th.
W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

Montauk Steamboat Company,
LIMITED.

For Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor. Steamer "Montauk" leaves Pier 15, E. R., (adjoining "Wall St. Ferry,) Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave foot of Christopher St. daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

*Kaiser Fried....June 20 *Kais. Wm. d' Gr, July 4
Trave.....June 27 Lahn.....July 11
*Twin-screw Express Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa.....Sat., June 24, 4 P. M.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., June 29, 10 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thurs., July 6, 10 A. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Saale.....June 24 Ems.....July 15
Aller.....July 1 Trave.....July 29

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Je. 29, 10 AM A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 27, 10 AM F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE
to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Also New York—Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria, June 24, 6 AM Phoenicia, July 11, 8 AM
Patricia, July 1, 11:30 AM Graf Waldersee, Jy. 15, 9:30 AM
Patricia, July 8, 6 AM Penn'lvania, July 22, 5 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTH

MOLINEUX CASE DECISION

Justice Fursman Orders It Submitted to Another Grand Jury.

THIS TIME TO BE THE LAST

Col. Church, Foreman of the May Grand Jury, in an Affidavit Replies to Mr. Osborne's Attack.

After a hearing in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Fursman overruled the objections of Barlow S. Weeks, and ordered the case of Roland B. Molineux re-submitted to the Grand Jury. The application of Assistant District Attorney Osborne for an examination before Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, was also denied. Justice Fursman intimated that if the Grand Jury should again refuse to indict Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, the case would be dropped.

Col. William C. Church, foreman of the May Grand Jury, which refused to indict Molineux, filed an affidavit in answer to the one offered by Assistant District Attorney Osborne declaring the Grand Jurors violated their oath of office in connection with their investigations into the case. Col. Church asserts that the investigations of the May Grand Jury were conducted according to law, that they were fair and impartial, and that the District Attorney received every opportunity to prove his case.

Young Molineux was not in court when Mr. Osborne began a lengthy review of the proceedings at the Coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. Adams. The Assistant District Attorney then went on to explain the rapidity with which the first Grand Jury to which the case was presented had found an indictment against the accused. Molineux's lawyers, Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, listened to Mr. Osborne's argument without interruption. District Attorney Gardiner sat beside his assistant.

"Before the second Grand Jury," continued Mr. Osborne, "we presented an infinitely stronger case. The questions asked by the Grand Jurors, however, were apparently not framed with the intention of ferreting out the crime. They seemed for the sole purpose of exonerating the accused. The Court in this case made a most remarkable charge to the Grand Jury. I have no intention of criticising the Court, but I do think it was that charge which served to influence the Grand Jurors to act as they did."

Mr. Osborne went on to refer to a communication received by the foreman of the Grand Jury from a newspaper man. The communication stated that just before Mrs. Adams died she had inherited $10,000, the inference being to show motive for her murder. Before the Coroner's jury, Mr. Osborne explained, Mrs. Rogers swore that her mother's estate was valued at less than a couple of hundred dollars.

Mr. Weeks, who replied to the argument, said an attempt had been made to deprive his client of his legal rights, and on this account he was there to protest. "My client is absolutely innocent of this crime," he said. "I have no fears and am ready to present my case to any impartial jury, but I demand that when Molineux is brought before a jury he shall be brought there in strict accordance with the law."

Mr. Weeks spoke at some length on the publicity given the Grand Jury minutes by the District Attorney's office, and said that in the efforts to blacken the character of his client the District Attorney had violated the law, which decreed secrecy in the proceedings of the investigating body. When Mr. Weeks had finished speaking Mr. Osborne said he desired to submit the case to a Magistrate, so that a future Grand Jury could not ask why the case was brought before it without having been first so submitted.

JUSTICE FURSMAN'S DECISION.

"It is unnecessary to pass on the merits of the controversy," replied Justice Fursman, "and the criticism made of the Grand Jury. Judge McMahon was quite right in his charge to the Grand Jury, whatever it may have been. There is no law which requires the examination by a Magistrate of the person charged with crime before submitting the case to the Grand Jury. It ought to be submitted to the Grand Jury in the first instance, even when the accused is under arrest. The finding of an indictment of course supersedes the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate.

"It is quite a mistake to suppose that everything which occurs in a Grand Jury room is secret. It cannot be from the very nature of things secret. When the members of the Grand Jury are discussing the finding of an indictment there can be no person present, not even the District Attorney. But in the examination of witnesses whatever occurs between the witness and the examining person cannot in the nature of things be secret. A witness may go out and disclose the whole proceedings.

"If one Grand Jury refuses to find an indictment it may be sent to another Grand Jury. The statute says that it may be sent to a Grand Jury as often as the court may direct. I am convinced, not because I consider the statement that any member of the Grand Jury misconducted himself not because of the foreman being said to have possessed himself of written information on the outside, that this case should be re-submitted.

"The presumption of the law is that Molineux is innocent. The presumption of fact must be that he is innocent. But I think the cause of justice would be better subserved if this case is submitted to another Grand Jury. If that Grand Jury fails to indict, the District Attorney will not—at least, he ought not—and I am satisfied that no Judge will permit him to—submit the case to another Grand Jury.

"If he is indicted and tried and is guilty, he should be convicted. If he is innocent, I have sufficient faith in the integrity of the courts to say that he will be acquitted. This case may be resubmitted to the present or the next Grand Jury. The presentment to begin not later than July 7 and to end not later than July 14."

"We will make our presentation to the Grand Jury," said Mr. Osborne, when the Justice had finished, "conditional on the Magistrate holding the accused, and that offender may be included in your order."

"I am going to make no such foolish order as that," said Justice Fursman, and Mr. Osborne sat down with alacrity.

"This is a victory for the District Attorney's office," said District Attorney Gardiner as he left the courtroom. "Owing to a number of cases pending, I do not think we will be able to present this case to the present Grand Jury. I believe, however, that it will be the first case to go before the July body, and I shall see that Justice Fursman's order is fully carried out."

COL. CHURCH'S AFFIDAVIT.

Col. Church's affidavit, which was prepared by his counsel, J. Langdon Ward, opens by reciting that Col. Church is informed that he is required to disclose what transpired in the Grand Jury room during the consideration of the Molineux case, in answer to charges against the Grand Jury made by Assistant District Attorney Osborne. Continuing, Col. Church says:

"The examination by the May Grand Jury in the case of the People, &c., against Molineux was thorough, careful, exhaustive, and impartial. It was conducted throughout in the presence of the Assistant District Attorney, who examined all witnesses and was given full opportunity to ask all questions he desired.

"The Assistant District Attorney was asked specifically by the foreman of the Grand Jury at the close of the inquiry whether he had any further testimony to offer, and he answered in the negative. No question or answer to which the Assistant District Attorney objected was permitted to remain on the record, but all such were ordered stricken out immediately on such objection.

"At the request of the Grand Jury, the foreman applied to the Court for the name of some expert in handwriting not included among the witnesses named by the District Attorney. He was handed the name of Mr. Carvalho, with the information that he had been for many years employed by the office of the District Attorney. Mr. Carvalho was called only because of the approval by the Court of this action on the part of the Grand Jury.

"I did have during the progress of the investigation a synopsis of a portion of the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest. This document was not presented to the Grand Jury, and no portion of it was read to them. I, as foreman, used it solely for the purpose of formulating questions addressed to witnesses in the presence of the Assistant District Attorney and subject to his examination. I explained the nature of the document to the Assistant District Attorney, and he informed me that the use I was making of it was proper; that he knew what it was, as a copy of it had been sent to the office of the District Attorney.

"The letter signed 'Tansey' was handed to me one day as I was hurrying to the meeting of the Grand Jury, and was delivered by me on my arrival to the Assistant District Attorney. It was not presented or read to the Grand Jury, and no action of any kind was taken upon it, the Assistant District Attorney reporting, to use his own words, that there was 'nothing in it.' If it was found among the papers coming from the Grand Jury room, it must have been placed there after these papers left the Grand Jury room, as it was never in the control of the Grand Jury.

"A formal letter was received from the attorneys for Molineux, reciting his commitment on the charge of assault and calling the attention of the Grand Jury to the provisions of the law requiring it to inquire into the cases of persons held in actual confinement to answer charges. No action was taken on this letter, as it was received after the indictment against Molineux had been disposed of. As the 'Tansey' letter had been given to the newspapers for publication after it had passed from my control into that of the District Attorney, the letter from the attorneys for Molineux was placed in the custody of the court.

"With the exceptions herein specifically set forth, nothing was presented to the Grand Jury, and no witnesses were called before it, except by the Assistant District Attorney.

EXAMINING THE HANDWRITING.

"The examination of the handwriting exhibits by the Grand Jury was made by each Grand Juror for himself. These exhibits included a large number of specimens of handwriting by the accused, from which there was selected a sufficient number to furnish a basis for comparison with the writing on the poison package and the Barnet and Cornish letters. This examination was partially made during the examination of witnesses by Mr. Osborne, and may have escaped his attention.

"One of the experts went down the line of Grand Jurors and pointed out to each one what he regarded as similarities between the handwriting of Molineux and the disputed handwriting. This expert handed the members of the Grand Jury a microscope, and through it they examined the writings in question under his direction. The Assistant District Attorney was not present during the comparison of views by the Grand Jurors as to handwritings, which was by no means limited to the ten minutes of which he speaks in his affidavit.

"If the decision of the Grand Jury was promptly recorded after the testimony had been taken, it was only because, so far as any opinion was expressed, no one was convinced that the address on the poison package and the writing of the Barnet and Cornish letters was the work of Molineux. The conclusions of the Grand Jury on this subject are found in their refusal to find an indictment.

"I have not, and never had, any relations with the accused or with any of his family of a nature to bias me in the strict discharge of my duty under oath as a Grand Juror 'not to refrain from presenting any man through fear, favor, or affection.' Gen. Molineux, the father of the accused, is simply one of the numerous gentlemen associated with military matters with whom the circumstances of my life have made me acquainted.

"I had no communication during the sessions of the May Grand Jury with any one connected with the accused as counsel, relative, or friend, and so far as I know, am informed or believe, no attempt was made by any one to influence the Grand Jury in favor of the accused.

"I ask no question of any witness for the purpose of exonerating Molineux. Each and every question asked by me, or at my suggestion, was asked simply and solely for the purpose of eliciting the whole truth for the information of the Grand Jury.

DID NOT WISH TO AVOID CASE.

"I never stated at any time or to any one that the Grand Jury had determined not to take up the case of Roland B. Molineux until it had been proved that Cornish had not committed the crime, and no such determination was formed by the Grand Jury.

"The cause of the request by the Grand Jury for instruction from the Court was not a desire to avoid passing upon the case of Molineux, but to be informed whether if, during the investigation of the charge against him, matter was elicited tending to implicate others, the Grand Jury was at liberty to pursue the line of investigation so indicated and to direct the calling of witnesses for that purpose.

"The admission to the records of the court of an attack upon the May Grand Jury makes this affidavit necessary, but in submitting it the foreman of that body respectfully protests against the action calling for this statement as destructive of the safeguards which law and custom throw around the proceedings of the Grand Inquest of the county.

"If the Grand Jury is to be put upon its defense by every District Attorney who differs from it in opinion, its independence is gone and our system of criminal jurisprudence is at once assimilated to that of less favored countries, where a citizen can be called to trial at the will of the government or of the public prosecutor.

"In the 'Manual' furnished to the Grand Jury for their guidance, the opinions of Chitty, Blackstone, and Lord Coke are cited to give emphasis to the statement that 'In no case is injustice more likely to be done than in the finding of indictments on insufficient proof, an injustice difficult to be guarded against, and yet oftentimes most oppressive in its consequences to the accused.'

"The determination of the May Grand Jury was the result of conclusions following a careful examination of all the witnesses called for the People."

CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

Secretary McAneny Says the Changes in Rules Are Serious.

In relation to the changes recently made in the civil service rules, George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, said yesterday:

"A statement will be issued on behalf of the Civil Service Reform League within the coming week concerning the defense of the changes in the civil service rules recently made by Secretary Gage. Not only will the original statements of the league be substantiated, but it will be shown that in some respects the injury to the merit system resulting from the President's orders is even more serious than had been supposed. The preparation of this paper has not been hurried. Time has been allowed for the possible correction of those of Mr. Gage's assertions that appear to be seriously erroneous, as well as for a closer examination on the part of the league of the official records of the Civil Service Commission. The subject will be treated as fully and as frankly as the occasion seems to demand."

OGDEN GOELET'S WILL.

Mrs. Goelet's Claim to $150,000 Annual Income Sustained.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, has confirmed the report of the referee, Henry E. Howland, in the suit brought by Mary R. Goelet, widow of Ogden Goelet, and George De Witt, co-executors, for a judicial construction of the will. Under the provisions of the will, Mrs. Goelet was to be paid an income of $150,000 annually from certain real estate. At the time Mr. Goelet made the will the property was sufficient to pay the annuity. After his death it was found that the real estate was insufficient to yield the $150,000 a year, and the question was raised by the widow as to how she was to receive the income.

Mrs. Goelet applied to the courts to see if the deficiency should not be charged against other property.

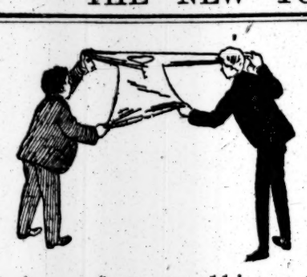
The referee holds that the deficiency is not to be charged upon the residuary real estate, but is a charge on the residuary personal estate of the testator. The Justice holds with him that this is right, and says:

"In the event that such net rent and income should be in any year insufficient to pay such an annuity, such deficiency shall be paid, first, out of the income of the personal estate; second, out of the principal of such personal estate, and, third, out of the principal of real property held by the plaintiff as trustee, under the twelfth clause of the will."

The estate of Ogden Goelet was estimated at $5,000,000 real and $400,000 personal property. It would take more than that to make up a $150,000 annuity. It was believed at Mr. Goelet's death that the estate would amount to $50,000,000.

Girl Accused by Mrs. Egan Set Free.

Julia Jenkins, a mulatto girl, arrested on Sunday on suspicion of knowing something about the alleged disappearance of $3,000 worth of jewelry and some cash belonging to Mrs. Julia Egan of 353 West Thirty-fourth Street, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday. Mrs. Egan was arrested about a year ago on the complaint of her husband, who charged that she was insane. The girl pleaded that she knew nothing about the jewelry or money. Magistrate Wentworth thought that there was not sufficient evidence to hold the girl, and discharged her.



A manufacturer and his agent got to "pulling in opposite directions" with a resultant pulling down of prices.

1200 dozen 50 cent balbriggan shirts and drawers for 25 cents a garment.

A sort of underwear that is now in almost every other good furnishing store in New York City at 50 cents a garment.

At our Prince and Leonard St. stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

STRANGE KIDNAPPING TALE.

Letter Dropped from Bayard Street Window Describes the Deed—Alleged Victim a Stranger.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station have for the past few days been investigating a queer tale of alleged kidnapping, brought to their attention through a letter found by Samuel Juskowitz of 10 Bayard Street on the night of June 12. The letter was inclosed in an envelope, through which was thrust a small key, presumably to weight the letter. The letter was turned over to the police. The envelope bore this inscription:

"Either give this to a policeman, whoever finds it, or take to Mr. Otto Welcher, 14 Spring Street, third floor, and observe the locality where this is found." The letter was as follows:

My Dear Friend: On my way to the house this afternoon I stopped at the hotel to get my grip and overcoat to take to Fourth Street. When I got to the corner of Elizabeth Street I noticed a carriage standing there and a man got out and said a lady was inside and would like to see me. The door was opened and I stepped up to look in, when the man pushed me in and threw a cloth over my face. All that I can remember is that I smelled chloroform, and when I was conscious again I found myself locked in an attic room. I don't know what part of the city I am in, but I am pretty sure it is on the east side. All my money has been taken from me, and I don't know what will come next, or how long I am to be kept here. I have got my watch, but probably that will be taken. I had this paper in my grip or I could not have written it. Give this to the first policeman you can see, and tell him to take such action as he thinks will find me, for I am greatly alarmed, for my life may be in danger. I don't know what I shall do if somebody does not find and deliver this note. TOM.

Detectives Nell and Curran were sent by Capt. Hogan to make an investigation, and from the housekeeper at 14 Spring Street they learned that a man named Thomas P. James of Waltham, Mass., was in the habit of visiting a Mrs. Marano, Welcher's daughter. Several visits were made to the place, and finally James and the woman were found there. They were taken to the Eldridge Street Station, where James told a startling story of having been kidnapped in full daylight at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth Street, on June 12.

James said that he had come to this city on June 8, and stopped at the Occidental Hotel. This part of his story is verified by the register in the hotel. He also said that he had engaged rooms at 84 West Fourth Street, but there is no such address. He said he left the hotel on the afternoon of June 12, intending to visit Mrs. Marano. He then reiterated the story of his adventure as given in the letter. After writing the letter, he said, he had again become unconsciousness, and when he woke up two days later he was lying in the house of Mrs. Marano, in Spring Street. He had no idea, he said, how he got there.

Capt. Hogan heard the man through, and then asked him why he did not smash the slatted shutters, and thus arouse the neighborhood. James answered that he had never thought of that, and Capt. Hogan says he thereupon came to the conclusion that the man was romancing, although why he should invent such a tale did not seem apparent to the police or detectives. James, when he found the questioning getting somewhat close, said he felt faint, and would come back and tell more of his story the next day. He was allowed to go, but did not come back as promised, and when the detectives again found him at Mrs. Marano's house he refused to make any further complaint, saying that he had had enough notoriety out of the case. At that time, however, no one knew anything about it but the police.

At that time Mrs. Marano, who said her husband had deserted her and gone to Santiago, averred that James became acquainted with her through an advertisement for a husband, which she inserted as a joke in a daily newspaper. She said that on the 14th she saw James wandering about aimlessly opposite her house and brought him further than that she refused to make any statement.

As soon as James refused to go any further in the case the police dropped it, becoming convinced that the man had invented the story of the kidnapping and robbery, an impression which, they say, they had from the first. They said yesterday that it was almost impossible for such a thing to happen in such a densely populated place as Broome and Elizabeth Streets, and they say that there is something behind such a story which they cannot fathom. James himself hinted at some domestic trouble which would explain. The police searched the neighborhood near where the letter was found, but could not find any such room as James described.

STANDARD GAS RUMORS.

Sage's Company Said to be in a Position to Work Independently.

A news agency sent out this bulletin in the Wall Street district yesterday:

"Mr. Russell Sage authorizes the following statement: 'The Standard Gaslight Company, having secured from sources in no way connected with the Standard Oil Trust more than a year's supply of crude petroleum oil at prices much lower than those quoted by the trust, will now pursue its business independently of any combination with other companies.'"

Mr. Sage cast discredit on the bulletin. "I did not," he said, "authorize that statement, but I will not in any way discuss it. I have nothing to say in regard to it."

At the offices of the Standard Oil Company neither confirmation nor denial of the statement in the bulletin was had. A Wall Street story, that after the appearance of the bulletin Mr. Sage conferred with Standard Oil officials, was not confirmed.

KELLY HELD FOR SWINDLING.

He Is the Man Who Used the District Attorney's Stationery.

James F. Kelly, who for the past six months has swindled numerous merchants and hotel people in this city by using the official letter-heads of the District Attorney's office, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and was placed under $1,500 bail for examination tomorrow. The specific charge against Kelly was made by Superintendent John C. Duffy of the firm of Adams & Co., to which concern Kelly presented a worthless check for $24.65, backing up the same by a fraudulent recommendation from the District Attorney's office.

The complainant said that Kelly ordered goods delivered at the Gilsey House, where he gave in payment a check on the Bank of the Republic. He was posing at the time as an important witness from Indianapolis for the District Attorney. After living at the hotel for about ten days, he disappeared. Chief Clerk McKenna of the District Attorney's office was called as a witness, and told how Kelly had ordered liquors and meals, using the name of the office, and employing the official note paper. Some of the bills came to Mr. McKenna.

Kelly lives at 547 Wayne Avenue, Jersey City. He has a wife and one child, and is twenty-seven years old.

Cotton Sheets AND Pillow Cases Ready for use.

New York Mills SHEETS.

54x90	.32 cts. each
63x93	.37 " "
72x93	.42 " "
81x93	.48 " "
90x93	.53 " "
90x99	.55 " "

PILLOW CASES.

42x38½	.11 cts. each
45x38½	.12 " "
50x38½	.13 " "
54x38½	.14 " "

A varied assortment of New Bedford, and Wamsutta Percale Sheets and Pillow Cases.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

TITLE TO OFFICE OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.—Coleridge A. Hart, claiming that the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, in the Second Judicial Department, caused by the death on Aug. 3, 1896, of Calvin E. Pratt, had not been legally filled at the November election of that year, had himself placed in nomination in 1897 by the Prohibition Party and the "Independent Citizens' Organization" to fill the alleged vacancy. The Secretary of State refused to certify to such nomination to the election officials, and an application for a mandamus to compel him to do so was refused. Mr. Hart was alike unsuccessful in mandamus proceedings against the State Board of Canvassers, requiring them "to determine and declare who was by the greatest number of votes at the last State election elected to fill the vacancy in place of Calvin E. Pratt, deceased." The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the decision of the Second Appellate Division, which upheld the order of the Special Term. Justice Pratt died between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Aug. 3, 1896. The general election of that year was held on the 3d of November. The relator claimed that under the Constitutional provision that such a vacancy "shall be filled for a full term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurred," the election of Nov. 3, took place less than three months after the vacancy occurred because both by the common law and the statutory construction act, the date on which the event occurred from which time is reckoned must be excluded from the computation. The Court of Appeals holds, by Chief Judge Parker, that the proper proceedings to determine title to such an office, held by one under color of right, is by information in the nature of a quo warranto, and not mandamus to compel the Board of Canvassers to declare who was elected. When the latter method is resorted to, the incumbent of the office, not being a party to the proceedings nor bound thereby, the Supreme Court may refuse the writ, and its order denying the application is not reviewable in the Court of Appeals.

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EASEMENT IN THE STREET.—Martin Nasher, who, in February, 1876, owned the property 520 Third Avenue, signed a petition to the Commissioners appointed to determine the question of construction, requesting them "to determine that such road ought to be constructed and operated on the route so designated." David M. Koehler, who became the owner of this property about 1887, brought a suit against the New York Elevated Railroad Company for damages for deprivation of easement in the street. In 1895 he conveyed the property to Morris Goldstein, who was made an additional party plaintiff. The plaintiffs were awarded judgments, Koehler for the rental value to the date of his conveyance, as damages, and Goldstein for an injunction, unless the fee and rental value adjudged were paid. This judgment was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in October, 1896, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, and is now upheld by the Court of Appeals, Judge Bartlett giving the opinion. The Court decides that Nasher's action did not constitute a waiver of his right to damages. The petition which he signed was not addressed to the railroad company, and contained none of the provisions that would be appropriate to a consent that the railroad be constructed, executed between a property owner and the corporation. It was a mere suggestion as to the desirability of one route over another in the street. The company, by failing to demand a jury trial upon Koehler's claim, was held to have waived any right it may have had to a jury trial. The awarding of rental damages was a mere incident of the equity suit, seeking preventive relief, and the conveyance of the property pending the litigation did not alter the situation, when the grantee was brought in before trial.

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ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.—Frederick Komp, in his suit in the Supreme Court against James I. Raymond, President of the A. A. Vantine Company, claimed that the latter owed him something over $6,000, while the defendant claimed that it owed him but $1,250. In December, 1890, Komp agreed in writing to render services in the Empire of Japan for the defendant, for five years, at a specified yearly salary, a portion of which was to be paid monthly to him in Japan, and the balance when he had completed the contract. After the services had been performed, a dispute arose as to the balance due, which depended upon whether the plaintiff was to be paid in Japanese money, called yens, or the money of the United States. If the former, then the defendant was right, but if the latter, the plaintiff was entitled to $6,000. It appeared that plaintiff accepted and used a check from defendant for $1,250, and signed the following, which was indorsed upon the back of the contract: "Received payment March 3, 1896, $1,250, being in full payment of his contract, expiring Jan. 1, 1896, with salary, interest, and allowances, besides closing his account to March 1, 1896." The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice McLaughlin, that the transaction constituted an accord and satisfaction, as matter of law. Justice Rumsey dissented.

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DAMAGES CAUSED BY STREET EXCAVATIONS.—The contractors with the City of New York for putting in a relief sewer in Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, having made an opening, cut about eighteen feet wide for the sewer pipes, the earth of the street settled somewhat, causing injuries to 770 Greene Avenue, besides other property. John Uppington, the owner of that building, in a suit against the city, claimed $1,514.58 damages, and on the trial was awarded a verdict for $500. A reversal was directed by the Second Appellate Division on the city's appeal. The Court, by Justice Woodward, held that the fee to the street being in the City of Brooklyn, it had the right to make the necessary excavation, even though it resulted in injury to the property adjoining. "Beyond this, however," the Court said, "the doctrine is well established in this State that public officers lawfully employed in making public improvements, and corporations engaged in work of a public nature, authorized by law, are not liable for consequential damages occasioned by it to others, unless caused by misconduct, negligence, or unskillfulness." (124, N. Y., 602.)

Fruit Buyers' Union Election.

The Fruit Buyers' Union yesterday elected these officers: President—Arthur S. Westfall; Vice President—John H. Roberts; Secretary—Isaac Tuck; Treasurer—A. Zucca.

R. H. MACY & CO

Macy's 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

$1.00 Foulard Silks at 74c.

The manufacturer of these elegant silks bears a universal reputation for the general perfection of his product. The dyeing and printing are perfect, the spinning is unsurpassed and the wonderful durability of this most popular fabric can be verified by the many thousand women who are now wearing it with most satisfactory result.

We offer the following collection of rare colorings and the latest and most desirable designs, viz.:

NAVY, ROYAL, GOBELIN, ELECTRIC, MAZERINE, CADET, NAPOLEON and the rare shades of VIOLET AND GRAY.

The general retail price of this magnificent silk is $1.00 per yard; our price for this special lot . . 74c

Don't hesitate; you will not be disappointed.

BANK OF COMMERCE CHANGES.

Election of New Directors Revives Rumor of Control by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

James N. Jarvie of the coffee and sugar house of Arbuckle Brothers, Augustus D. Juilliard of A. D. Juilliard & Co., George G. Haven, and Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank, have been elected Directors of the National Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Jarvie, Juilliard, and Haven are Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the news of their entry into the Directorate of the Bank of Commerce revived the rumor current two weeks ago that the Bank of Commerce was to come under the control of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and to be consolidated with the National Union Bank.

"Our election," said Mr. Juilliard, yesterday, "should not by any means be taken as an indication that the Bank of Commerce is passing into the control of the Mutual Life Insurance Company or of consolidation between the two banks. The insurance company is a large holder of the stock of the bank, that is all."

A statement was semi-officially made for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, that, while it owned National Bank of Commerce stock whose market value is $388,212 and par value $190,000, out of a par value of $5,000,000, such holding did not constitute a control. There was no knowledge among the officers of the Mutual Life that additional holdings had been acquired since this statement of holding of Bank of Commerce stock was made, under the insurance law.

A story that J. Pierpont Morgan, who is Vice President of the Bank of Commerce, had parted with his stock in this bank was denied by Commodore Morgan, who added that he took no stock in the story of Mutual control of the bank or of its merger with the National Union.

William W. Sherman, President of the National Bank of Commerce, declined to talk of any story about the bank. "My resignation as President, tendered in April to take effect July 1," he said, "has not yet been acted on. I had planned to go to Europe, but find that I must give this trip up. The Directors of this bank hold a dividend meeting tomorrow, and they may act on my resignation, or they may defer such action until close to the date on which it goes into effect. This will take but a few moments, and any special meeting of Directors could deal with the matter. I am not speculating on my successor."

Current talk in the banking district names Cashier William C. Duvall of the Commerce as Mr. Sherman's successor. Mr. Duvall refused yesterday to say one word on this subject or to discuss any rumor about the bank. Others named as possible successors of Mr. Sherman are William Halls, Jr., cashier of the Hanover National Bank, and E. O. Leech, Second Vice President and cashier of the National Union.

The National Bank of Commerce dates from 1839. It has a capital of $5,000,000 and a surplus of $2,000,000, $1,600,000 of undivided profits, and its last report showed $21,563,800 of deposits and $27,482,000 loans. The National Union was chartered in 1865. Its capital is $1,200,000; deposits, $20,027,600; loans, $16,874,200, and net profits, $1,103,900. The assets of the Mutual Life Insurance Company were, Jan. 1 last, $277,517,325.

MINISTERS DENOUNCE DEVERY.

Methodist Preachers Pass Resolutions Condemning the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons Fight.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday the following resolutions, introduced by the Rev. Dr. T. L. Poulson, were passed, and copies of them ordered sent to Mayor Van Wyck, the Police Commissioners, the members of the Mazet committee, and Gov. Roosevelt:

Whereas, The newspapers report that an exhibition of so-called pugilistic prowess between two notorious fistic champions took place in this city, at a recent date, in the presence of a vast concourse of sympathetic spectators, and that the Chief of Police was present, in his official capacity, to see that the affair should be conducted in the interests of science, and that no breach of the peace should be perpetrated;

Whereas, The Chief is reported to have declared that no disorder or impropriety occurred on the occasion, and that therefore he did not interfere with the proceedings, but allowed them to continue to a conclusion according to the rules and regulations governing such rencounters;

Whereas, The same newspapers report that the event was nothing less than a bloody and brutal prizefight, in which the contestants displayed the ferocity of wild beasts, and the excited onlookers applauded approvingly; that it was an open violation and defiance of law, and an outrageous spectacle of disregard for common decency and civil order; and that the Chief sat in the motley crowd, interposing no objection to the continuance of the performance to the horrid finish; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unqualified condemnation of the apparent illegal and scandalous conduct of our Chief of Police, and demand that the proper authorities investigate his official relation to this affair, and hold him to a rigid accountability for any neglect of duty or connivance at crime, of which in this connection he may be found guilty;

Resolved, That we indulge the ardent hope, and earnestly urge, that the Mayor of our city, and the Governor of our State, will hereafter interpose, if necessary, their executive authority and prerogative, in preventing a recurrence of such a flagrant and barbarous infraction of law and order, and such a monstrous insult to our common Christianity and civilization.

When Chief Devery was informed of the action taken by the Methodist ministers, he said: "The contest between Jeffries and Fitzsimmons was conducted strictly within the provisions of the Horton law. There was no brutality, and the men confined themselves to strict boxing. I was present to see that the law was complied with, and neither of the men committed any violation of law."

MARRIAGE NOTICE DELAYED.

Young McIntyre Happily Wedded Last April in Brooklyn.

The announcement was published yesterday of the marriage of Glanvil G. McIntyre, son of Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, and Miss Genevieve Schofield, which took place in Brooklyn on April 6. The wedding was kept from the knowledge of the friends of both families for some time. The father of the bridegroom said yesterday that the couple had established a home on West Forty-ninth Street, and that the wedding had not been "secret" by any means.

Young McIntyre was for several months a Deputy Assistant District Attorney, attached to Judge Newburger's Court in General Sessions, but resigned to attend to the private practice of his father, in which he has been very successful. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York.

His bride is the sister of Dr. Frederick E. Schofield of 861 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint. Her home was at 110 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

An Actor Dies of Delirium.

William Benton Walker, forty-two years old, once prominent in the old Union Square Theatre stock company, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from delirium tremens. He lived in a lodging house at 112 Forsyth Street. Walker was found in Spring Street yesterday shouting that he saw snakes.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK

THE NEW SHOE FOR WOMEN.

$3.50 per pair.

Always one price; always the same first quality:

Vici Kid. Black or Tan.
Box Calf. Black or Tan.
Imported Patent Calf.

The "Sorosis" Shoes are hand welted or hand sewed turned soles.

This makes them flexible, easy and restful to the feet.

They have a very wide tread at the ball of the foot, close fitting heel and instep.

25 styles, all one price,

$3.50 per pair.

1 TO 9, AAA TO E.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

O'Neill's

Fine Milan Golf Hats

Black or white, latest style and trimmin bound edge, best quality,

2.48 each worth 4.00

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
TWO CONCERTS TO-DAY,
(and every day,) 4 and 8 P. M., (except Saturday.)
SATURDAY AT 4 P. M. ONLY.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
Next Sat. at 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
Commencing Saturday at 9 P. M. and every evening except Sunday,
FRANK DANIELS and Complete Opera Company In THE IDOL'S EYE.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
B'way The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
44 & 45 Sts THE MAN In the MOON!
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight!
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
The New Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M.
Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists!
Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
THEATRICALS. Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc.
3 SHOWS DAILY. Fare, 75c. round trip.
Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2463-18th.
W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S
AERIAL PALM GARDEN.
NIGHTLY, 7:30 TO 1:30 A. M. 50c. SUPERB ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW.

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE,
110TH ST. AND WESTERN BOULEVARD.
HIGH-CLASS CONCERTS.
Music by Squadron A Band. A. Lederhaus, Cond'r.

CASINO ROOF! Lederer's Roof Festivals! Greatest Vaudeville TO-NIGHT! Given in Theatre in Event of Rain!

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.
THE SEASON'S GREATEST COMEDY HIT.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
ROSE MELVILLE, SMITH & CAMPBELL, BLONDELLS, KELLY & ASHEY, BIOGRAPH.

BETWEEN THE ACTS

LITTLE CIGARS

cost 10 cents for 10; they are pure—clean—all good tobacco, and are in every way a very satisfactory short smoke. Let us send you 50—to try. We will deliver them at your club, office, or home for 50 cents

American Tobacco Co., 507-529 W. 22d St., New-York City.

ACCIDENT ON THE BRIDGE.

Defective "Shoe" on a Car Overturns the Electrical Rail, Causing Long Delay.

One of the most peculiar accidents that have ever happened on the Brooklyn Bridge occurred yesterday morning, causing a delay to traffic on the bridge car line and necessitating the transfer of all passengers to the trolley cars.

The trouble began about 10:30 o'clock, when a three-car train, heavily loaded with passengers, started from the New York terminal for the trip to Brooklyn. As the first car of the train left the incline on the eastern end of the terminal structure the "shoe," which takes the electric current from the "third rail," caught on the end of one of the rails and threw it from its resting place on the insulators. The fall of the first section caused each section of the "third rail" to turn along the entire legth of the bridge to topple over on to the ties. So rapidly was the rail displaced that the motorman on a train which was about to enter the Brooklyn terminal says that, before he could think, the rail ahead of him was prone upon the ties. Necessarily, every train on both sides of the bridge came to an abrupt standstill, and passengers were considerably shaken and some of them were badly frightened.

All this time the heavy current was passing along the fallen rail, but no damage was occasioned by this cause. A policeman who had noticed the third rail as it was toppling over ran at full speed to the power house, in Prospect Street, Brooklyn, and told of the accident, and the current was immediately cut off.

Owing to the nature of the accident, the cable, which is supplementary to the electric power, could not be used, and it was necessary to send engines out on to the bridge structure for each of the trains. The northern track was first relieved, and the passengers, as they reached the Brooklyn terminal, were quickly transferred to the trolley cars. Then the trains on the south track were hauled to Brooklyn. Later a system of transfers was arranged, so that passengers on the Brooklyn elevated railroads landing at the bridge were sent on their journey to New York on the trolley cars, and trolley car passengers from New York were similarly taken care of on the elevated trains.

At 11:20 o'clock the current was turned into the "third rail" on the north track and a "shuttle" train of three cars made frequent trips to and from Brooklyn.

Within an hour after the accident three gangs of laborers were sent out by Chief Engineer Martin to replace the fallen third rail. This proved to be no easy job, however, as each section of the system had to be detached from its neighbors, lifted up onto the insulators, which project about a foot from the ties, and then made secure. This work consumed the greater part of the remainder of the day, and it was not until 5:30 o'